

THE U.F.A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA

::

THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

Vol. VIII.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1929

No. 22

The Part of the U.F.A. in a Constructive Co-operative Program

By PRESIDENT WOOD



Co-operative Wholesale to Sell to Locals



Some Schools in the Old Lands

From an Address by Hon. IRENE PARLBY



The Need for Vision in Power Matters

By LEE VINCENT



News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Estimated Canadian Wheat Crop

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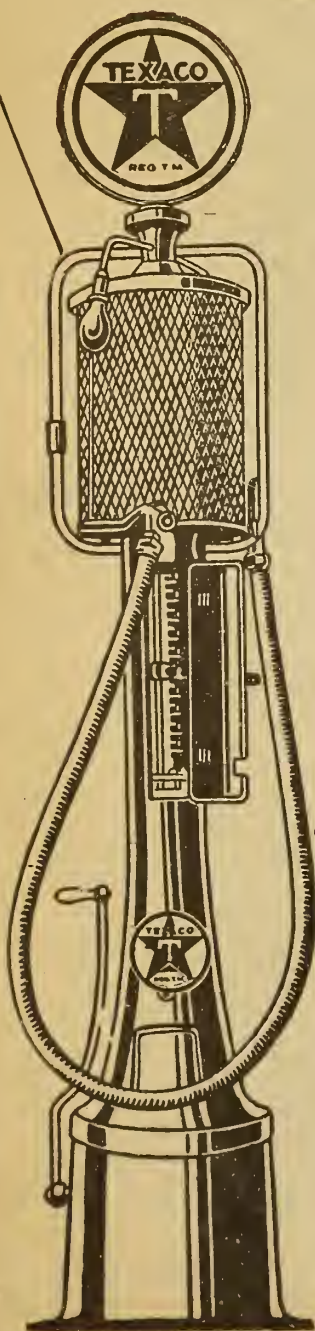
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Editor

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EDITORIAL

FEDERAL AFFAIRS

Activities in the field of Federal affairs are likely to claim a large share of the attention of the organized farmers during the coming year, in anticipation of the next Federal general election. This, according to Hon. Robert Forke, Minister of Immigration, may be expected within fifteen months.

No body of Parliamentary representatives have ever given more faithful or efficient service than the U.F.A. group in the House of Commons. Their responsibility lies only in the field of legislation. Control of the electoral machinery lies with the Association—in the Locals and Constituency Associations and in the Provincial organization representing the movement as a whole. If the farmers are to be thoroughly prepared when the dissolution of Parliament comes, the substantial strengthening of their forces during the fall and winter months seems eminently desirable.

* * *

CO-OPERATION AND THE SCHOOLS

Is everything being done that might and should be done to bring to the new generation of Albertans an understanding of the history and principles of co-operation?

Some time ago the U.F.A. Annual Convention recommended that provision be made in the curricula of the educational institutions of the Province for teaching on this subject. Since then agricultural schools have taken some steps in the desired direction. Talks on such subjects as the marketing Pools are given in these schools, and also, we understand, other instruction in co-operation of a more general nature. The lectures, it may be expected, must tend to deal largely with the technique of the Pooling system. It is still more important, however, that the underlying ideas, the ethics of co-operation,

should be thoroughly understood. Principles should come first; for unless they are understood, sooner or later the real driving force of co-operation will be weakened.

No doubt the present courses do find a place for the presentation of principles, but do they go far enough? The most perfect mastery of technique will in the long run prove a barren acquisition unless the spirit of the co-operative movement remain vital. To conceive of co-operation merely as a means of getting the producer a larger monetary return on the products he has to sell or of obtaining goods for the consumer a little more cheaply than under the old system, would be to miss a great part of the significance of the movement in behalf of which many thousands of Alberta farmers in the pioneer days of our movement and since have made very real sacrifices.

The agricultural schools are moving in the right direction. What of the general educational institutions of the Province? Has not the time come for some advancement there? We recognize the difficulties, but they cannot be regarded as insuperable, and some years have passed since this matter was first broached.

We are in agreement with those who affirm that the purpose of education should be to train the pupil to think rather than to impose dogmas. There remains today, perhaps, an excess of dogmatic teaching in the schools. But the pupil must be provided with subjects to think about, and we know of none which is likely to be more fruitful in social idealism than the story of the birth and early struggles, the failures and successes, of the co-operative movement in many lands, together with a simple exposition of the principles of the movement. It is at least as important that the youth of Canada today should be familiar with the historic background of this social movement as that, in another field, they should know the outlines of the struggle for freedom by the peasants of mediaeval England and continental Europe and the men of nineteenth century Canada who broke down the Family Compact, and of the later expansion of political freedom.

* * *

NATIONAL BROADCASTING

The establishment of radio broadcasting as a public service, operated and controlled by a government-owned company, is recommended by the Royal Commission which has recently made an extensive investigation of the broadcasting systems now in operation in Europe and on this continent. The plan proposed incorporates features associated with the British Broadcasting Company and with the German system, and we believe that in general it will meet with the whole-hearted approval of the great majority of Canadians. The only alternative to a government monopoly is ultimate private monopoly, and private monopoly of radio might be a greater danger in time to come than would private monopoly today of the whole of the newspaper press. It may also be said in favor of public monopoly that in Europe it has made possible the presentation of programs of greater excellence than a merely commercial concern would be likely to provide.

The Commission advises that the national company shall bear a similar relation to the Dominion Government to that of the Canadian National Railways, and that it shall be controlled by twelve members, three representing the Dominion Government and the remainder the nine Provincial Governments. It is recommended that a radio broadcasting director, appointed for each Province, shall be given full control of programs broadcast by the station or stations situated in the Province for which he is responsible, and

(Continued on page 30)

NEWS OF THE ORGANIZATION

Activities of U.F.A. Locals and District Associations and Information from Central Office—Notes on Co-operation

SERVICEBERRY CONVENTION

Serviceberry U.F.A. District Association will hold a convention on September 28th, at Tudor, according to word received from the secretary, H. W. Leonard.

FIVE YEARS, NOT NINE

In the title of an article on the Southern Alberta Co-operative Association, Lethbridge, which appeared in the last issue of *The U.F.A.*, reference was made to "nine years' progress." This should, of course, have read "five years."

OPPOSE IMMIGRATION

"The members of Holborn Local," says a letter from C. O. Burger, secretary, "heartily endorse the views held by the Blueberry and Whitburn Locals, in regard to immigration, and are also opposed to any increase in the sessional indemnities of the Members of Parliament."

ADDRESSES NOT GIVEN

Several letters have been received by the Circulation Department of *The U.F.A.*, asking that corrections be made in our mailing list, etc., without giving post office addresses. It is, of course, impossible to make the corrections, or to reply to the letters, without this information. The names of these correspondents are: Jean B. Toye, E. L. Nowlin and Mrs. Relva Booth Ross.

EAGLE HILL MEETINGS

Eagle Hill U.F.A. Local have held their monthly meetings during the summer, says a report from Mrs. H. C. Stromsmoe, secretary. Attendance at the May meeting was cut down owing to a very heavy rainstorm. The June meeting consisted of the necessary business and a short program of songs, etc.; the July meeting was well attended, and was followed by a dance.

PICNIC AT ABEE

Abee U.F.A. Local recently held a picnic at the home of F. McCardy, secretary, at which Francis Fry, Junior Director, and Mrs. A. H. Warr, President of the U.F.W.A., gave interesting addresses on the work of their respective branches. After the supper, Mr. Fry was successful in organizing a Junior Local, with William Benson as president, Miss Margaret Nicholson as vice-president and Miss Agnew as secretary. Mrs. Holtz will be the supervisor.

SUGGESTS CANVASS

In view of the fact that an election might take place before very long, Mr. Emil Griesbach, of Gleichen, wishes to bring to the attention of U.F.A. Locals "the urgent need to select some good men from our U.F.A. members to canvass among people of foreign birth and ask them to take out their naturalization papers." Mr. Griesbach thinks there are many people who hesitate about this matter because they have never been invited to become citizens. If they became citizens, he thinks that they "would take more interest in the country and make better homes."

AT OWLSEYE LAKE

One of the largest open air services ever held in the district, reports the *St. Paul Journal*, took place on the shore of Owlseye Lake on Sunday, September 1st. The occasion was a large family picnic attended by members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. and friends. At noon the large company sat down to a chicken

dinner given free by the ladies of the U.F.W.A. After dinner the Rev. Steinhair, of Saddle Lake, gave a most inspiring address which was attentively listened to by young and old. Miss Rogers, field missionary, also addressed the company. During the afternoon ice cream was served free to everybody, through the kindness of members of the U.F.A.

Co-operative Wholesale Will Supply Goods to U.F.A. Locals

Arrangements Made Whereby Locals Can Buy From the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale—Important Extension of Co-operative Movement

Bespeaking hearty support for the new undertaking of the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association, in the supplying of goods direct to U.F.A. Locals as well as to the forty co-operative stores in the Province, Vice-president Scholefield has written the following message to the membership of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.:

"We would earnestly call to the attention of all members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. the circular letter of the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association, Limited, which is printed in this issue. This circular is being mailed to all U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals, together with the price list of the Wholesale Association. It should be of particular interest to our members, as the operation of the Co-operative Wholesale brings into being what a very great number of the members of the Association have been asking for. It is the culmination of a desire that has been expressed more and more during the past two or three years.

"We trust that the members of the Association will read carefully this circular, as it will be by their support, to a very great extent at least, that the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association, Limited, will be able to function in the best interests of all."

Below is printed the circular letter of the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association, Limited:

To the Secretary of the U.F.A.
or U.F.W.A. Local:

The Alberta Co-operative Wholesale was organized by the co-operative stores for the purpose of pooling the purchasing power of the organized consumers of the Province, thus securing for the membership all the volume discounts possible on their pooled orders. It was the intention of the Wholesale as well to supply the Locals in carload orders of heavy commodities. As there are at present only forty co-operative stores in operation, and these very widely scattered, it was evident from the outset that some system must be adopted which would furnish an opportunity to the Locals and the membership to assist in the work if any material progress were to be made in establishing the Wholesale as a commercial factor in the distribution of goods to the organized farmers of the Province. Many of the Locals have shown great interest in co-operative purchasing and since the Wholesale opened an office in Edmonton, scores of letters have been received from Locals asking for price lists and for information as to how they could trade with the Wholesale.

No Overlapping With Stores

This problem has been given very serious consideration by the board of directors of the Co-operative Wholesale, in conjunction with members of the Executive of the U.F.A., who have been invited to attend all meetings of the board and who have given valuable assistance in determining the policy to be

adopted whereby the U.F.A. membership can best be served by the Co-operative Wholesale along truly co-operative lines. Provision has also been made whereby the Wholesale will not enter into competition with the co-operative stores for the trade of their districts.

To Open in Calgary Also

Enclosed you will find a grocery price list and other lines will be added as the business develops. It will not be practicable for the members in the south of the Province to order from this list as freight rates would be prohibitive but the board of directors have planned to give the same service from Calgary very shortly. We hope that the members of your Local will give this important question of co-operative buying the most careful consideration and we are convinced that when you study our price list you will realize the benefit to be derived from dealing with your own Wholesale—for the starting of a wholesale distributing house for the U.F.A. Locals is largely due to the recommendations of the U.F.A. Executive that we could depend on the hearty co-operation of the Locals in applying co-operative principles to their purchasing as well as their marketing problems. It is confidently anticipated that these prices submitted to you can be further reduced, for the greater the volume of business done by you the more you strengthen the purchasing power of the Wholesale. Further price lists will be gladly furnished on request or sent to any group of names forwarded by the Local Secretary.

Yours truly,

A. P. MOAN, Manager.

The Part of the U.F.A. in a Constructive Co-operative Program

An Address by President Wood

In looking over the list of speakers that were to attend this meeting I find my name appears as President of the United Farmers of Alberta. I presume that while my actual co-operative activities are confined largely to the work of the Wheat Pool, I should say something about the U.F.A. and where it enters into a general co-operative constructive program. I think this is advisable because I do not believe it is clearly understood by a large majority of the people, including many members of the U.F.A. itself.

In the first place, the U.F.A. has specialized in promoting organized co-operation. It is true that it has been actively carrying on co-operatively, but the object of that co-operation has been principally to inaugurate and launch self-governing enterprises. The first such enterprise to be inaugurated by the parent organization was the political movement launched in 1919.

While the U.F.A. authorized the use of its machinery in carrying on the activities of this movement, the U.F.A. Central was in no wise made responsible for the guidance of these activities. It is true the whole responsibility began with the U.F.A. Locals, but from there control developed upwards through a different channel. This movement, carrying on its own activities, represented the accomplishment of one of the primary objects of the parent organization, namely, the organization of a political reform movement.

The U.F.A. then began to concentrate its efforts on the organization of co-operative marketing enterprises. The Wheat Pool was launched in 1923, followed quickly by the Livestock Pool, the Dairy Pool and the Poultry Pool. All these are self-governing bodies. The work of the U.F.A. in regard to these organizations has been done; it is the responsibility of each individual organization to carry on its own activities.

In the meantime not a few local co-operative enterprises were inaugurated, sanctioned by the parent organization, but actually launched by the Locals. These enterprises have all been carried on locally, with local management responsible for their success.

These various organizations pretty well cover the field of practical co-operation so far as present developments go. This condition has created the idea in the minds of quite a number of our former members that the work of the U.F.A. has been completed and its existence is no longer vitally necessary. This idea is a very erroneous one, and if persisted in will endanger all our co-operative enterprises.

Local the Primary Unit

All great democratic co-operative bodies begin with small units and grow into larger ones. Individuals co-operate in the formation of the smallest unit—the Local. The smaller units co-operate in the formation of larger ones, and these in turn may come together with other like units in the formation of still larger ones. This is the process of co-operative development, and it all begins with the individuals and the local units. Whatever co-operative super-structure we have succeeded in erecting has been done on

The address printed on this page was delivered by H. W. Wood, President of the U.F.A. and Chairman of the Alberta Wheat Pool, at the Alberta Institute of Co-operation.

the foundation of the Local. This Local is the workshop of the individuals and the primary unit of co-operation. I want to emphasize the fact that this is where the individuals carry on their activities with each other in doing things, and is the source of all the co-operative strength that goes into the higher units. We learn to do things by doing them, and in this workshop the individuals learn to co-operate by co-operating, or fail to learn by not co-operating. The one great danger facing our larger co-operative enterprises, including the Wheat Pool, is the lack of development of co-operative efficiency in the individual. Too many of us think we are ready for the higher branches without ever having taken the primary course.

If one U.F.A. Local could establish a purely co-operative community where all community affairs, both social and business, were dealt with in a practical co-operative way, that pioneer Local would be contributing more to right social construction and human welfare, than any individual that has ever lived. If one such unit were developed others would follow. These units would co-operate with each other as easily and efficiently as the individual within the units; the habit would be established; co-operative intelligence and the spirit of co-operation continuously raised to higher levels. Scientific social construction would be in actual process, and I can conceive of no possible turning back when such a process is once well started, but I cannot conceive of the development of the highest degree of efficiency between organizations until efficiency has been highly developed by the individuals within the organization.

Locals and Education

It would be about as logical to expect the universities to carry on their work without primary schools as it would be for the higher co-operative enterprises to carry on successfully with no primary local units. Thus, instead of the U.F.A. Local having served its purpose, we have just reached the stage of development where we can turn our attention to our Locals and begin our real co-operative education.

The Alberta Wheat Pool is the largest co-operative enterprise that has been inaugurated through U.F.A. activities. This organization is engaged in practical co-operation. Most of the members of the Wheat Pool are, or have been, members of the U.F.A. The very fact that we had to co-operate in our efforts to get the Pool organized and started gave us some experience and training in co-operation, but our training has been limited, and the growth and the difficulties of successful operation have corresponded with the limitation of our training. If all the farmers in Alberta and Western Canada had had sufficient prac-

tical experience in co-operation, the Canadian Wheat Pool would be infinitely stronger and a more successful institution than it is. In the face of these things its success has been all, and more, than we had real reason to hope for.

Talking and Thinking

Over against the above statement, if the farmers of Alberta had had no organization or experience in co-operation, the Alberta Wheat Pool would not be in existence. The fact is, their development along the lines of sane practical co-operation has been very rapid. While the sane quiet thinking that has been in process among a large element of our farmers for the past ten or twelve years has not made itself so audible, it has been a powerful influence in making possible the organization and successful operation of our Wheat Pool. This is a feature involved in the development of mass co-operation that I would especially like to emphasize. During nearly a half century's observation and participation in farmers' attempts in practical co-operation, I have come to the conclusion that the principal causes of most failures have been too much talking and too little solid thinking. While some talkers think, and some thinkers talk, I believe as a rule the most vigorous talkers are not the most profound thinkers, nor are the most profound thinkers the most vigorous talkers, and for the past half century farmers' movements on the North American continent have certainly not been short on talk. I want to take advantage of this occasion to offer a very sincere tribute of appreciation to the silent thinking farmers of Alberta for the great contribution they have made to the success of our organized co-operative efforts.

I assume that the ideal of a co-operative commonwealth involves co-operation in practically all industrial activities, and there seems to be a great inclination at the present time to extend the scope of these activities. This is manifest among our Canadian Farmers as it should be; but we must not forget the fact that co-operation, to be applied successfully, must have a practical objective, and be carried on in a practical systematical manner. We are just beginning to co-operate. In doing so we are turning from a principle that has been practised through all the past ages of man's activities. Competition has not only been practised but it has been glorified as "the life of trade" and a great stimulus to action. Making the change involves re-adjustments that cannot be made quickly or violently — re-adjustments physically, mentally and spiritually. It will require time, wisdom and patience. A small success is a great advance; a failure is a set-back. Haste is not nearly so important as success.

Relative Values

When we accept co-operation as the true guiding principle of life's activities, it follows logically that it should be applied to all of those activities. This raises the question of a practical process of making the application—just where to begin and what to do next. This in turn involves the question of first, what can we do, and second, the relative value of things to be done. In inaugurating

new enterprises a careful study of all these questions should be made. We might be able to do a thing successfully, but the value of doing it might be much less than some other things we could do just as successfully. We should learn to carefully analyze and estimate relative values. The value of a certain thing may not be the same under all circumstances. For instance, the value of co-operative buying might be greater under some circumstances than it would be under others. Likewise the value of co-operative selling might also vary under different conditions and circumstances.

Emphasis on Selling

I would like to point out, however, that at the present time the preponderance of emphasis is on the value of selling. Perhaps the oldest co-operators who are considering co-operative buying and selling are the Labor organizations. From the very beginning they have emphasized better selling as of first importance. Their supreme struggles, sometimes spectacular, sometimes desperate, and often heroic, have been to sell their labor at better prices. Then came the modern manufacturers' associations, organized for the purpose of selling their products at higher prices. I will not comment on the measure of success they have attained, but whatever success has been made was made by their co-operative efforts. Then we have the different merchants' associations, including wholesale and retail, local and general, all primarily to promote better selling. Finally that great slow moving mass of humanity, called farmers, moved into position in the great industrial circle, as sellers. I would not hesitate to classify the present phase of industrial development as the beginning of the efficient selling period.

As farmers, the supreme problem before us is to learn to sell our products on the same level of prices that others are sold. If a common level of selling prices can once be established it will be possible for industry to function efficiently in the interests of all.

This is not in any way meant to minimize the importance of buying. As I have intimated above, the change from competition to co-operation is beginning. It is already in process. It must extend throughout the whole industrial system and guide man's action, which, of course, will include buying as well as selling. What I do want to emphasize is the importance of estimating values, of doing first things first, and doing practical things in a practical way always.

The Supreme Enterprise

Having accepted co-operation as the true principle then all man's activities should be so governed. We are just in the first stages of the scientific application of that principle. In trying to make that application we are beginning a process—a constructive process—the end of which we hope will be the elimination of vicious competition from human society. There should be no turning back, but we are entering unexplored territory; there are no blazed trails. Courage and caution are equally necessary. This movement is not a fad; it is not a theory just to be talked about and glorified. On the contrary it should be recognized as an effort to fulfill the greatest responsibility that man has ever faced—the responsibility of fulfilling nature's design in making man a social being. This responsibility should be met with a seriousness corresponding to its importance. We should move forward determinedly

but carefully, doing all the talking that is necessary and all the thinking we possibly can. We are in contact with the supreme enterprise.

BARCLAYS BANK IN CANADA

Barclays Bank of London, England, one of the oldest and strongest of British

banks, has established itself in Canada under the name of Barclays Bank, Canada. Its first place of business was opened in Montreal on September 3. It will transact a general Canadian banking business in affiliation with its business on the British Isles and in several countries of the British Empire. The president of Barclays Bank, Canada, is Sir Robert L. Borden, former Prime Minister.

The Need for Vision in Power Matters

By LEE VINCENT

Certain public men in Alberta have suggested that the citizens of the Province should proceed very slowly in the urging of the Government to establish a publicly owned hydro-electric system. It has been stated by these men that there might possibly be disappointment over the financial result if such a system were established and that the immediate savings would be only a few trifling cents.

If the saving of a few cents on the cost of electricity in Alberta at the present time was the only reason for inspiring the people of the Province to enter the field of public ownership of power, I think they would be ill advised to do so. To go in for public ownership of power as a Provincial proposition requires too much capital, too great an effort of organization, and too great a struggle against entrenched private power interest to be really worth while if all that ever will be involved is a few cents immediate saving for the people of the Province.

In Twenty Years' Time

But there is the future to consider. What savings will a publicly owned power system effect, say in 15 or 20 years from now, when with increased population, increased industrial life and increased use of electricity on the farms the power requirements of the Province will be many times that which it is today? If at that time private power corporations which are so busily entrenching themselves in the field today, are dominant in the life of the Province, they will be able virtually to fix their own rates, and Alberta will be in the same position as the majority of the United States of America—at the complete mercy of a great power trust.

I believe that the publicly owned Ontario hydro-electric has saved the people of Ontario millions upon millions of dollars and insured them against exploitation for all time to come. Through the energy, courage, and genius of Adam Beck, Ontario has been saved forever from the rapacity of great private power corporations. Adam Beck started his public crusade for public ownership of power in the days when electricity was very little used as compared to the present day. He had the foresight to see the time was coming when the electric current would be the life blood of industrial Ontario. Public men in Alberta might well take a leaf from the book of Adam Beck and lay the foundation for an Alberta hydro-electric.

If the Ontario hydro-electric rates were in force in the United States today, it is estimated that domestic consumers would save the gigantic sum of 700 million dollars a year. One Chicago lawyer invested \$161,250 in an electric power company and made 55 million dollars out of it in six years. Where did this gigantic fortune come from? From high rates for

electricity. A graft that permits one insider to make 55 millions out of \$161,250 in six years is well worth fighting.

A Barrier Erected

The people of Alberta should understand by this time that only by exerting their own efforts can they protect themselves. Why did the Wheat Pool build a vast elevator system? To save a few meagre cents for Pool members? No. It was to erect a barrier against the ever-increasing thirst for profits on the part of private grain and elevator companies and that barrier is a protection for all grain growers in Western Canada and will be for their children's children. Without a Pool elevator system in Western Canada today the lot of the grain producer would be a thorny one and the profits of the stockholders of the grain companies would be multiplied many times.

Why is the Livestock Pool planning to build big plants? Is it to save a few immediate cents for members? No. It is to prevent its members becoming virtual serfs to the great packing companies of North America and to give the farmers who raise livestock a protection and power which they could not otherwise obtain.

Only a Side Issue

The saving of a few immediate cents was but a side issue in the building of the gigantic British co-operative organizations. The men who laid the foundations and built the stately structure of the consumers' co-operative movement in Britain had far greater vision than that. They knew the need of an organization that would protect their dollars from the hungry profit seekers.

The trouble with the most of us is that we are near-sighted. We look too intently at a mere paltry objective and overlook the great possibilities which loom in the future. We become too easily satisfied, too subservient, too prone to inaction and lacking in determination and energy.

Look back over the past generation and see what great things have been accomplished in a brief thirty years! The next thirty years hold infinitely greater possibilities. Right now is the time in Alberta to lay the foundation for a publicly owned provincial hydro-electric system. If the opportunity were to be missed, future generations would curse the stupidity and short-sightedness of the men who might have done great things at the present time.

REVISING EMERSON

"Let's see, how does that saying go 'If a man makes a better mouse-trap than his neighbor, the world will beat—will beat—'"

"Will beat him out of the patent, no doubt."—*Montreal Star*.

NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Sign-Up Shows That Pool Policy Is Favorably Regarded

Board to Take Preliminary Steps to Establish Processing Business—Increase Over Last Year in Pool's handlings

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Limited, a very careful check was made in connection with the second series sign-up campaign. In view of the fact that contracts in many cases are being held by the secretary of the local shipping association, definite figures are not yet available. From the contracts that have been turned in, it is apparent that about 10 per cent are from new members that had not previously been members of the Livestock Pool. This indicates that the policy of the Pool is being favorably received in the country and that by the end of the present shipping season the Livestock Pool will have reached its objective. It is confidently expected by the Directors that the Pool will secure practically a hundred per cent sign-up of the old membership, together with a good percentage of new members who have not, in the past, identified themselves with the Livestock Pool.

The Board of Directors are of the opinion that from the progress of the present sign-up campaign, the Livestock Pool is warranted in going into the processing business. Plans are therefore being made to take the necessary preliminary steps toward this end.

Effect of Crop Conditions

From opinions received at meetings and from letters received at head office, it is apparent that crop conditions in certain parts of the Province have had some effect on the new membership drive, as a large number of farmers have indicated their intention of increasing their purchases of share stock just as soon as crop conditions improve. Wherever crop conditions have been fairly good, the sign up, both in connection with contracts and for stock, has been most satisfactory. For example: the Southern Alberta Livestock Shipping Association is now assured of approximately a 90 per cent sign-up of its old membership. A similar condition exists in the northern country.

Increased Handlings

The following statistics may be taken as evidence of the increasing support that is being given to the Livestock Pool by the farmers of the Province:

During the period from January 1st to July 1st, 1928, the Livestock Pool handled on the Edmonton stockyards, 805 cars of stock or 44.4 per cent of all stock received on the yards. For the same period in 1929 this was increased to 902 cars which amounted to 47½ per cent of all stock received on the Edmonton yards. In Calgary, the Livestock Pool handled, during the six months period, January 1st to July 1st, 1928, 1020 cars of stock or 46.3 per cent of all stock received on the yards. For the same period in 1929 the Pool handled

1237 cars of stock or 50 per cent of all stock received on the yards. Taking both yards together, the Pool handled for the six months' period, January 1st to July 1st, 1928, 1825 cars and for the same period in 1929, 2139 cars of stock.

When the sign-up campaign is completed, there is no doubt but that the Pool will have sufficient volume to enter into the processing business on a profitable basis. All that is needed is for the livestock producers of the Province who believe in co-operative marketing, to help complete the sign-up at the earliest possible date.

Farmers Need It

John D. Miller, one of the outstanding co-operative leaders in the United States, has this to say about the need of co-operative marketing: "The purchasing power of farmers must be increased or the downward sweep of agriculture toward peasantry will continue."

"There is now a world-wide struggle for world markets, each great nation seeking industrial, commercial and financial supremacy. Agriculture can hold its own in the struggle if, and only if, there be substantial unity of effort. In making individual sales of their products, farmers exercise little or no influence upon price determination. They have little or no influence in establishing a regular flow of commodities from the farms to the markets, and lacking these powers the prices they receive seldom reflect the true market value of the commodity."

"Beyond question one of the major causes of the depression in agriculture is the lack of efficient marketing agencies. Experience has shown that collective activities of farmers promote the public interest. To the extent that these efforts have resulted in increased returns to the farmers, their buying power has been increased, thus stimulating all industry and commerce."

Equally Applicable in Alberta

If this statement is a true statement of the economic condition of the American farmer, it can equally be applied to the economic condition of the livestock growers of Alberta, who, without their own marketing organization, are absolutely at the mercy of a well organized marketing system under the control and domination of the dealers in livestock and livestock products.

From a small beginning, as represented by the efforts of a few U.F.A. Locals to make up carload shipments of livestock with which a local representative was sent along to see that they were properly handled, we have today a Provincial association representing some 38 well organized shipping associations, whose total membership is composed of some

17,000 producers. This Provincial unit is again a member of a national organization known as the Canadian Livestock Co-operative, Limited, which operates and carries on a co-operative livestock business in practically every Province in Canada.

When you throw your lot in with the Alberta Livestock Pool you become identified with an organization that is national in its scope and which has a real bargaining power in the marketing of the livestock of its members.

Price Situation Reversed

Previous to the Pool becoming an effective marketing organization, hog prices were higher on the Chicago market than on the local Alberta markets. In 1928, the Alberta Livestock Pool controlled the majority of hogs shipped to the Calgary and Edmonton markets and the price returned to the producer was 50c a hundred higher than the Chicago market.

Today, the Livestock Pool is conducting its second series sign-up campaign. By joining the Pool you can help to make the organization more effective in the interests of the producers.

Increased volume of business placed in the hands of the Pool means increased bargaining power. Increased bargaining power means more favorable price returns to the producer. It is therefore in the interests of every producer not only to give his own personal loyalty to the Pool but to use every effort to increase the Pool's membership and thereby assist in helping the organization to render a still greater service to its members.

Canada's export trade has increased more than 84 per cent in the last six years and for the last fiscal year reached a total of \$1,363,709,672. The largest purchaser is the United States, followed by the British Empire, Germany, Netherlands and Japan in the order stated.

TRAINS CO-OPERATIVE WORKERS

Centrosoyus, the Central Union of co-operative purchasing societies of the Union of Soviet Republics, has organized a two-year course of instruction to prepare individuals for positions of responsibility in the purchasing societies. This line of educational work was undertaken for the first time in 1928-29. The course includes both theory and practice, aiming to give the students a broad, general understanding of the principles and development of co-operation, as well as specific training either as salesmen or as bookkeepers.

As these courses are open to students with a primary village school education, poor peasants and farm laborers have an opportunity to secure this training. Records for the first year show that 363 students attended the courses, of whom 30 per cent were women. The courses are to be extended into a number of districts in 1929-30.—*Agricultural Co-operation.*

QUITE THE REVERSE

Youthful Questioner—What are diplomatic relations, father?

Father—There are no such people, my boy.—*Pearson's Weekly.*

Some Schools in the Old Lands

Vigorous Radical Thought in Regard to Education in England
—Physical Education in Sweden—The Danish School
System.



From an Address by
Hon. IRENE PARLBY

Hon. Irene Parlbly, in an address to the last U.F.A. Annual Convention, described some of the things she saw in her trip to the Old Country. That part of her address which deals with educational matters is given below.

I found that the educational authorities in the different countries are carrying out quite interesting experiments varying with the different countries. I found also a great revolt going on against a type of secondary education which only led in one direction, and that matriculation for the University. In England, I was much surprised to find, they have no compulsory curriculum, the teachers making out their own time tables. They have of course to allow the Inspector to see the time table; the educational authorities also have a right to inspect them, but the teacher makes out her own syllabus, which varies considerably in the different elementary schools. In fact, the Senior Inspector told me that nowhere in the world had teachers a greater opportunity of experimenting, and as a result you find very interesting experimental work being done in individual schools, and not only in the elementary schools but also in private schools.

England, like Denmark, believes in diversity of education, and so you find in different schools in different parts of the country a great many interesting things being carried on. I found their chief problems, the things which are worrying them the most, are very much the same things as are worrying us in this country. In the first place, they are trying to work towards some type of secondary education which will give children an opportunity of developing their different capacities, not an education simply leading to the University; and in the different countries they have various experiments in these secondary schools leading to agriculture and other vocational training.

The other problem with them, as it is with us, is how to get a type of elementary education in the country which will not necessarily lead the children away from rural life. I was interested in reading the report of the last Imperial Educational Conference, presided over by the Duchess of Atholl. There was a whole long session given over to the discussion of this subject of how to develop a type of rural education which would not lead rural children away from country life. There was no thought during that discussion of subordinating the rural child to his environment or of restricting in any way his opportunity, but rather the desire to make the child master of his environment and of using the environment to help in the development of the child's capacities. I think it was unfortunate at that conference that there was no representative from Western Canada and only two from the far Eastern Provinces. Living as we do so far from the centres of intellectual life, from the continual clash of mind against mind, I think it is doubly necessary that those interested and working with education should go as far afield as possible out of their own

country, not only to gather inspiration but to investigate real progressive educational work.

An Experiment in Cambridgeshire

There was one very interesting experiment being carried on by one of the educational authorities in the county of Cambridgeshire. I have had some correspondence with the secretary and he has frankly spoken of it as an experiment but it may be an experiment, when the theory is worked out, which will prove a model for the rest of England.

To be brief, the scheme aims at a new attitude towards education in the country and as it affects and meets the needs of rural life. The scheme briefly is that up to the age of 11 children go on taking general education in the village elementary school; after that age their education is to be carried on at senior schools in the larger villages, and then in addition to that at certain central points in agricultural districts there will be developed a system of village colleges. One of these colleges is already in course of construction. The idea behind them is based on the folk schools of Denmark adapted to English conditions, but the building and equipping of these village schools is going to be a serious financial undertaking and in the building of the colleges various individuals and organizations such as the Carnegie Trust, Universities and private individuals are helping with funds and equipment. It is hoped to do there, through this experiment, what has been done for Denmark, and that is to re-establish a virile rural life, bringing up country men and women with a culture making it possible for them to take

possession of the opportunities of rural life and to be able to understand all the joys and interest which the country life can bring.

Linking up With Life

I saw another very interesting experiment indeed and this was not in a Government school, but in a private school, which has only been operating for the last two or three years. It is situated on a very old estate in one of the most beautiful counties of England—Devonshire. This estate was bought from a family who had lived on it for generations, and has very beautiful old buildings dating back to the 14th Century. The principal frankly states that this school is an adventure and he goes on to say that nowhere is there a realm in which the adventurous spirit can play a greater part than in the realm of education; I found the thought all over England among progressive educationists was that the school must link itself up with life in a way which up to the present it has not been doing; it must link itself up with the life and environment of the child outside school. The work of this school is also the life of this great estate. It is divided into different sections, agricultural, horticulture, poultry, weaving and other crafts. Each department is expected to be self-supporting and combines a commercial, educational and research side. I went over the school, too rapidly to take in the whole thing, but I saw a great deal of it. The principal unfortunately was away so I could not hear his theories from himself personally, but was taken around by his secretary who told me a great deal of his plans.

A great deal of the wonderful old building is in a state of disrepair; the banquet hall is roofless; there is grass growing where the pavement used to be. The walls of granite are still standing speaking of the honest and splendid craftsmanship of a by-gone day. The present owner, an artist in spirit as well as an adventurer in education, plans to restore it to its old beauty.

I went into a wood-work class. I found small boys and girls here working with saws and planes and other tools. I had the opportunity of talking with their instructor. This school, by the way, has in regard to its teachers very much the same idea as I found later in the Danish Folk Schools, where they choose their teachers, to some extent, not on account of training but on account of personal character and qualities. This young fellow they had found in a carpenter's shop and they told me he was an absolute genius with the children. I talked to him while the children were working and he said the only difficulty he had was to stop the children working. He pointed out a small boy and said, "That child would work late at night if I would let him, he is so interested in his work."

The Secretary asked me if I would like to go into one of the boy's rooms. He said, "I would like you to see the cultural side is not neglected. I will not guarantee that he has read every word of these books but he has got a working knowledge of them." I found there



Hon. IRENE PARLBY

everything from Bergson to the latest book on aeronautics, and that was the library of a boy of 12.

We went into the weaving department and this is already paying its way, producing wonderful hand-woven materials of every kind. In this department they learn everything of the process from the time the wool leaves the sheep's back until developed into beautiful materials. They learn about colors, weaves, and designs and they tell me the children take a tremendous interest.

Here is a very radical experiment actually being carried on, and not only this one remarkable example but there are a great many others all over England, which you would find well worth while if you had time to go and investigate. I have told you this much to show you that in England they are trying in various ways, through private schools and state schools, to bring the life of the schools into closer touch with reality and with the life and environment of the child outside the schools. We also realize that there is a great deal of vigorous radical thought with regard to education going on in the old country, in spite of what we may think of her very conservative ways in other directions.

A Swedish School

Would you like me to tell you something about a Swedish school? I visited a school where there were 1800 children. I saw the great gymnasiums on every floor, one specially equipped for children of seven years and others for older children. We went into the room where are the baths. Every child has to take a hot bath once every 12 days and after that they go to the swimming pool where every child is taught and about 95 per cent can swim well before leaving the school. They had a splendid dental clinic. The two women dentists who work there are busy all the year around as there are 1800 children in that school. One of the dentists showed me with great pride one of the latest things in dentistry, a chair for children which they had just got from England. We saw the beautiful library with little round tables for the children to sit at, and the great wide window ledges filled with flowering plants. I asked the librarian if the children made use of the books, and she took me around and showed me the shelves half empty. Children are allowed to spend two hours a day in the winter after school in the library, and they are also allowed to take what books they wish to their homes.

We saw also the great class rooms for tubercular children, special class rooms with the whole of one side windows, and an outside room where the worst cases were able to take their work if necessary, and a special terrace for play, as these children play apart from the other pupils. There were class rooms for retarded children where only 7 or 8 were allowed together, as it has been found they tend to become confused with a larger number. When we reached the topmost floor we found a great part of it devoted to equipment for every kind of game and sport. For two months in the year gymnastics give way to field sports. I saw wonderful domestic science rooms where the older girls spent five hours a day learning the management of the home.

Worth-while Expenditure

I saw many things that I could not begin to take the time to tell you of. I said to my friend, this school and all the equipment must cost a terrific amount of money. She said: "It certainly does but we think it worth-while expenditure."

I saw the boys of ten and thereabouts coming out of the woodwork class and talked for a few minutes with their instructor. Here again I found the same thought "linking education up with life" — bringing the life of the schools into closer touch with reality and the life and environment of the child outside the schools. Here again, too, I found the same message I had found in the English school: "Manual work develops intelligence and mental power."

The director of physical training took me to one of the classes. All the women who enter this class have to have a B.A. degree. It is a two-year course preparatory to going out as an instructor in the public schools. Talk about the poetry of motion. It was an absolute joy to sit in that gallery and watch those young women swing around the gymnasium; perfect development, poise and grace in every movement. Yes, Sweden certainly appreciates and understands the whole art of physical training. There is much we can learn from them.

From Helsingfors to Elsinore

I must leave Sweden with much unsaid, and take you over the ferry from Helsingfors to Elsinore, passing through a part of Sweden which almost made us feel that we were back on the prairies, so like it was, with the same type of farm buildings painted with the same colored red paint as so many of our own.

I suppose most of you know something of the history of Denmark, and how a landless peasantry gradually, through legislation, were emancipated politically and acquired possession of their holdings and through dogged industry, thrift, perseverance, intelligent attention to every detail, the will to learn from many sources, made their rural life an example that all the world seeks to copy, until today they are the wonder of the world, and certainly the most prosperous and contented farmers in the world. I imagine some of our western farmers with their hunger for large acreage, and an ambition for large barns and houses, would despise the small farms with their small acreage and the little low houses, with one story buildings in the shape of an "L". Personally, I found them most attractive. I wish we could have more homesteads like them in Alberta. I never saw a down-at-heel looking farm while I was there. All the buildings were painted or whitewashed and we were told that the farms were whitewashed regularly twice each year.

They have wonderful gravel roads, with their slabs of stone set up on end, fairly close together at every sharp curve and painted alternately red and white. We were very much surprised to find on these good roads the scarcity of motor cars along the country roads, but everywhere we met bicycles. All the world seems to ride a bicycle in Denmark.

The whole country impressed me as a country of simple living and intelligent thinking. There were no signs of great wealth and we never saw any signs of extreme poverty. It was a prosperous looking country, the people putting the best of themselves into their work and knowing how to employ their leisure to advantage.

A Reading People

One thing which struck me about the Danes was that they never seem too old to learn. Farmers and their wives quite frequently go together to the folk schools to take a short course. They generally seem to have committees which keep up the courses of lectures. I read some-

where that the Danes were so fond of lectures that they came to be called "a listening people," but since the library system developed they have now become a reading people as well as a listening people and they read technical books to a great extent. I was told that the Dane is a book farmer. He does not despise the theories of scientific agriculture and he will go to lectures on agricultural subjects given by University professors. The result is you hear most amazing records of some farmers. Why, take one man who farmed 150 acres, who had 40 cows, 25 head of young stock and 400 hogs. I read of another farmer who had 120 acres and where the net income of the farm was \$5,000.00, and in the worst year the man ever had he had a net income of \$2,000.00. There is not an inch of ground wasted and they have no weeds in Denmark. We did not see any; possibly we did not recognize them but we did not see anything that looked like weeds. They are not only farming in a scientific way, but they are learning all the time to raise the quality of their products whether on 10 acres or 100 acres, and are making a scientific study of the markets.

The Danes are intensely interested in education, every kind of education, schools of every kind, newspapers, books, lectures. They have not the same faith as the people of this Province have in courses of study and standardization; in fact, the Danes broke away from that kind of thing when they first developed their folk schools.

I did not have time to visit the elementary schools but I did spend a certain amount of time in the ministry of education. I have gathered from what I have read since being in Denmark, from an interesting pamphlet written by the Danish Agricultural Advisor to the Danish Legation, that Danish elementary education has three features. It is practically certain that Denmark has had compulsory education from a very early date, from 1683 the code of Christian V. made education compulsory for all children in towns at the age of 5. In the next generation that was extended to the country, and in 1799 a Royal Commission submitted that all children should be taught free of charge. Under a Royal Decree in 1814 it was made compulsory that all children from 7 to 14 years should be taught.

Pupils Help at Home

The other feature is they seem to have acquired from an early date a singularly large number of rural-minded teachers, who are teachers in the communities and in full sympathy with agricultural life and endeavor. Then the third feature, which is quite unique, and which I do not believe would appeal at all to a western Canadian audience, is that from the earliest time they have always arranged that rural education should not interfere with the help of the children on the farms and they have divided up the school year in various ways. In West Jutland they have a system whereby all the children attend school for six hours a day from November to May, but the time in the school varies according to the age of the pupils. The older pupils helping on the farm may only take one day a week and the younger two or three days. That sounds extraordinary to us but they claim it has the effect of keeping the boys and girls interested in agriculture, and Denmark has never complained of a drift to the cities. They say when the children do come to school they give every atten-

(Continued on page 28)

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

The Alberta Wheat Pool is making a determined effort to point out to Pool members the importance of delivering Pool grain to Pool elevators wherever it is possible, in view of the light crop in Alberta this year.

PATRONIZE

POOL ELEVATORS

The Pool elevator system was built up for the purpose of giving service and protection to the membership. Three years ago there were 4 Pool elevators in Alberta. Today there are 437, representing an investment of over six million dollars of Pool farmers' money. This investment must be protected.

Pool members should realize that it is a matter of very great importance for the Selling Agency to have Pool wheat readily available at all times. When Pool wheat is delivered to Pool elevators it is always available to the Selling Agency.

This great elevator system was developed because Pool farmers insisted that this course be taken. For years the head office of the Wheat Pool has been deluged with requests and even demands for Pool elevators. Now it is up to Pool farmers to show their appreciation of their own system by delivering their wheat to Pool elevators.

The introduction of combines and auto trucks has speeded up harvesting on the Canadian prairies to a remarkable degree. The result has been an unprecedented flow of grain to the elevators during a brief period in the fall. In order to restrict this glut as much as possible the Alberta Wheat Pool is offering a bonus of 2 cents a bushel for wheat held on farms until December 2nd, 1929. Wheat producers should realize it is not good business to deliver the crop in such a hurried manner that it has a reactionary effect on the market.

* * * *

In the January 12th issue of the *Toronto Saturday Night*, an article headed "Canada's Wheat Gambling" by Hon.

POOL METHODS PROVEN

Frank Oliver, was published. The whole trend of this article was anti-Wheat Pool in character. It sought to show that the Wheat Pool method of distributing sales over the year was not sound merchandising and that there should be no interference with the flow of the crop to market in the fall.

In view of the fact that this article is now being distributed throughout Alberta as anti-Pool propaganda, we are taking the trouble to point out that the Wheat Pool method of holding back crop surpluses is sound and is compatible with practices adopted by practically every large successful business concern in the world today. One has to go no further than the United States to show how fallacious are the arguments advanced by the Hon. Mr. Oliver. During the past few months the United States wheat crop has been thrown on the wheat market in an unparalleled flood. The result has been that prices have been very greatly depreciated. Farmers have been sacrificing their own interests in following a policy which is advocated by Hon. Mr. Oliver as a beneficial one.

Further: Let us take the case of Argentine. The wheat producers in that country have been religiously following the policy laid down as the best for Canadians by Hon. Mr. Oliver and as a result during almost their entire marketing season they have been accepting very low prices for their wheat. There were times during the year when Argentine producers were selling their wheat as much as 70c a bushel less than the prices obtainable in Canada. Just how Hon. Mr. Oliver can hope to persuade Canadian farmers that their best interests lie in dumping wheat on the market in tremendous quantities and selling it as rapidly as it is delivered is incomprehensible, especially when there are two such immediate and glaring examples as that of the United States and the Argentine where it is shown beyond cavil that the Oliver policy is a ruinous one to the producer.

It must be admitted that it is to the interests of the grain handlers to have the crop delivered and sold as fast as possible. The steamship companies are not appreciative of any movement that tends to hold up the steady and heavy flow of traffic. The private grain companies are much in a similar position. Their interests are not affected to any appreciable

extent by low prices of wheat. They get the profits out of rapid handling of the commodity. So it would seem that Hon. Mr. Oliver considers the interests of others than the producers in his articles in the *Toronto Saturday Night*.

In the pre-Pool days it was the general rule that when the bulk of the crop went on the market prices sank to the level at which it was profitable for speculators to buy for a hold. These speculators would not go in heavily unless they were perfectly satisfied in their minds that the price was so low that there was no doubt but that they would make a profit by buying the grain. With a 525 million bushel crop ready to go on the market last fall, the same speculators would have been in a position to reap a very good harvest had there been no Canadian Wheat Pool to intervene. The Wheat Pool by holding off tremendous supplies, materially stabilized the market last season. If ever there was a year when Canadian wheat producers should be thankful for the presence of a Wheat Pool, it was the 1928-29 crop year.

The Canadian Wheat Pool in following out its marketing policy knows pretty well what it is about. It has in its employ well-trained salesmen who have had ample experience in wheat marketing and who have available world information to guide them. Every year during the existence of the Pool grain producers of Western Canada have saved millions of dollars through its operations. Mr. Oliver's undoubted ability and experience have never extended to a very great extent into the field of world grain marketing and this is very obvious to readers of his articles. Just why he maintains his hostility to the Wheat Pool movement is difficult to determine but certainly it is not in the interests of the wheat producers of Western Canada.

* * * *

In California last spring there was a generous outfit known as the Avocado Wholesale Company. From all appearances it was a sort of a charitable institution organized to bring cheer into the hearts of avocado growers. They told folks that they could pay more money for avocados than the growers had been getting—and they sold to the retailer at lower prices than the market justified.

Perhaps some of the avocado pool members were fooled; perhaps they thought that Santa Claus had come; perhaps they thought that the Avocado Wholesale Company was doing the high bidding just as a favor to the growers.

But the court testimony reads differently.

Barney Rothchild of the Avocado Wholesale Company was called before the bar of justice. Testifying against him was Joe L. Brodkey, who explained to the court how Rothchild had explained to him the plan. Here is the testimony:

Question: "State the conversation."

Mr. Brodkey: "The conversation was that he or Mr. Wyse had convinced the old lady—who the old lady is—I think it was the lady who was financing the Avocado Wholesale Company, mother-in-law of Mr. Jaffe, who was financing the Avocado Wholesale Company, that they could afford to lose three or four grand—which, interpreted into the English language, means three or four thousand dollars—in going out in the country and paying higher prices for avocados, thereby tearing down the Calavo Growers' Exchange of California; and coming into town and selling for less money and disturbing the entire system as it existed; and when that was effected they would be able to make back all their losses in a hurry."

Later Rothchild was on the stand and was asked the following question by Attorney John W. Hart:

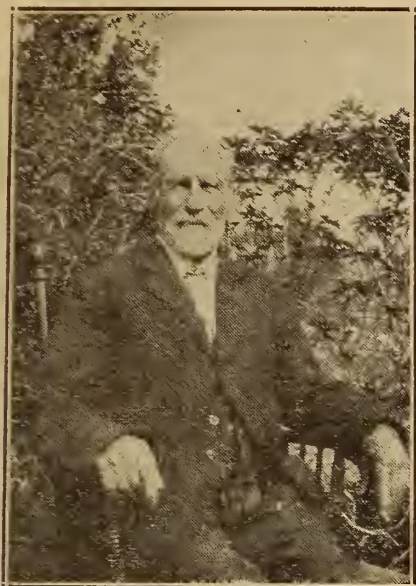
Question: "You did hold the opinion, and expressed it at that time, didn't you, that by destroying the organizations that were in existence, by buying high and selling low, that you would then acquire a control over the trade situation which would enable you to make back your losses and a big profit besides?"

Mr. Rothchild: "Well, yes."

Oldest Member of Alberta Wheat Pool

Octogenarian from Sibbald District Is
Pool Member—Farmed While
81 Years Old

The oldest member of the Alberta Wheat Pool in point of years is Edward Bray, of Sibbald, who was born on March 7, 1847, in Surrey, England. Mr. Bray's photograph is printed in this



issue of *The U.F.A.* In this way respect is offered to a man who can now look back over a lifetime of eighty-two years.

Mr. Bray signed both the first and second Alberta Wheat Pool contracts and his enthusiasm for this producers' co-operative organization should be an inspiration to all Alberta grain farmers. He is a strong and consistent supporter of the Pool movement.

A lifetime of eighty-two years presents an interesting picture to look back over. Mr. Bray came to Canada in a sailing vessel when he was ten years old. He attained manhood during the historic year of Confederation. Then Canada was but a handful of far-flung settlements. Now it is a united Dominion, throbbing with life and progress from Atlantic to the Pacific.

When Mr. Bray was born Alberta was a hunting ground for the Indians and a pasture for the buffalo. Now this Province is the second largest grain producer in Canada and a growing stock and dairy country of splendid promise.

Mr. Bray farmed his own land until last year but this year has rented it out on shares. The courage and energy of this Canadian pioneer must be respected.

rate of 5 per cent on the deductions made on this account for the same period. These cheques are dated September 1 and represent interest at the above rates on the total amount of reserves standing to the credit of individual Pool members, of which the organization has had the use since September 1, 1928. The last consolidated Balance Sheet of Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, as at 31st July, 1928, which represented the financial standing of the company at the end of the First Pool Period, disclosed assets aggregating \$44,160,542.98 against which there were liabilities amounting to \$29,535,904.12. The surplus assets, therefore, amounted to \$14,624,638.86 as security for the Elevator and Commercial Reserve Deductions aggregating \$13,818,055.82, the Deduction Certificates for which are now being written.

CO-OPS LIKE RAINS

A slow steady rain, or a cloudburst? If you could possibly choose between the two you wouldn't be long in making a choice.

There is no comparison in the amount of benefit to be derived from these two. The gentle rain gives new life and bloom to the plants, doing the utmost good. As much water may be spilled in a thunderstorm, but it quickly runs off and is lost.

Co-operatives react in a similar manner. Members who are constant, loyal and true may be likened to the steady rains, whereas others like the cloudburst spill their energy only when they can see things coming their way. The latter group take the selfish viewpoint, must be sold and resold on co-operation, and do little good to the movement.—*Colorado Potato Grower.*

Estimated Canadian Wheat Crop 272 Million Bushels

Wheat Pool's Statistician Publishes Estimate of 1929 Prairie Wheat Crop

On September 6th A. Cairns, statistician with the Canadian Wheat Pool, issued his preliminary estimates of the production of wheat and coarse grains in Western Canada.

The estimated production of wheat in the three Provinces is 272 million bushels, compared to the Pool final estimate for 1928 of 525 million bushels. Manitoba 32 million compared to 47 million last year; Saskatchewan, 156 million compared to 316 million last year; Alberta, 84 million compared to 162 million last year.

The estimated production of oats in the three Provinces is 136 million bushels compared to the Pool final estimate for 1928 of 296 million bushels. Manitoba, 30 million compared to 50 last year; Saskatchewan, 64 compared to 148 last year; Alberta, 42 compared to 98 last year.

The estimated production of flax in the three Provinces is 2,700,000 bushels compared to the Pool final estimate for 1928 of 3,640,000. Manitoba, 560,000 compared to 700,000 last year; Saskatchewan, 2,100,000 compared to 2,800,000 last year; Alberta, 70,000 compared to 140,000 last year.

The estimated production of rye in the three Provinces is 11,800,000 bushels compared to the Pool final estimate for 1928 of 12,500,000. Manitoba, 1,600,000 bushels compared to 1,900,000 last year; Saskatchewan, 8,200,000 compared to 8,000,000 last year; Alberta, 2,000,000 compared to 2,600,000 last year.

The preliminary estimates are based upon information collected by six crop inspectors who made a detailed survey of each Province during August, covering in all over 20,000 miles, and reports received September 1st from over 1500 Pool elevator agents. Both the 1929 and 1928 production estimates are based upon the Pool acreage figures compiled from reports received from over 35,000 representative Pool farmers.

Preliminary Estimates of Production of Wheat and Coarse Grains, 1929

(All figures in millions of bushels)

Province	Wheat		Oats		Barley		Flax		Rye	
	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928	1929	1928
	Pool	Pool	Pool	Pool	Pool	Pool	Pool	Pool	Pool	Pool
	Prelim.	Final	Prelim.	Final	Prelim.	Final	Prelim.	Final	Prelim.	Final
Manitoba.	32	47	30	50	38	54	0.56	0.7	1.6	1.9
Sask.....	156	316	64	148	25	41	2.1	2.8	.82	8.0
Alberta...	84	162	42	98	11	15	0.07	0.14	2.0	2.6
Prairie										
Provinces.	272	525	136	296	74	110	2.73	3.64	11.8	12.5

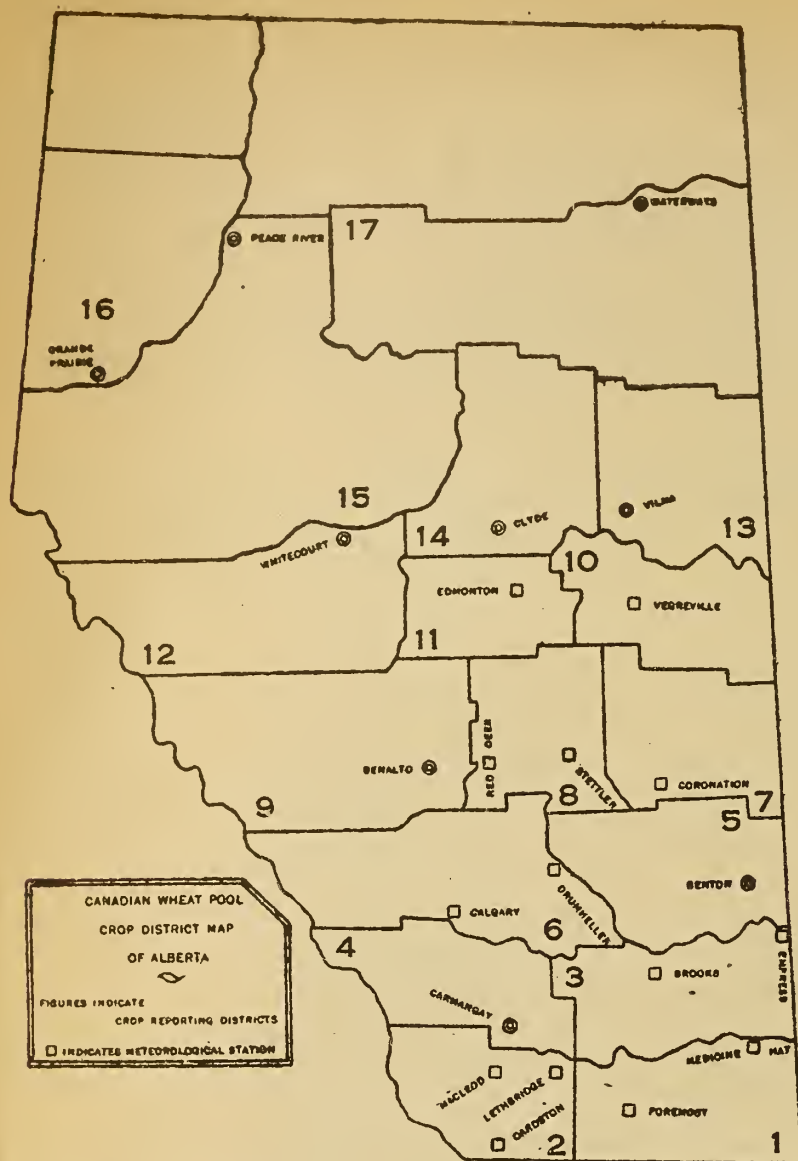
The above preliminary estimates are based upon Mr. Cairns' interpretation of the reports received from five crop inspectors, who spent the month of August making a detailed survey of all the principal crop areas in the prairie Provinces covering in all approximately 20,000 miles, supplemented by reports (mailed August 31st) from 1,064 Pool elevator agents.

In the Pool Crop Report No. 10 (August 9th), Mr. Cairns made a forecast, from his interpretation of condition figures, of 28 million for Manitoba, 150 for Saskatchewan, 80 for Alberta or a total of 258 million bushels. The wheat crop in all three Provinces turned out better than he expected and on August 24th he made the following tentative estimates, based upon reports received (mailed August 17th) from 1,116 Pool agents and the reports of crop inspectors up to August 20th. Wheat: Manitoba 32, Saskatchewan 155, Alberta 85, or a total of 272 million bushels. Oats: Manitoba 27, Saskatchewan 67, Alberta 41, or a total of 135 million bushels. Barley: Manitoba, 36, Saskatchewan 27, Alberta 10, or a total of 73 million bushels.

SASKATCHEWAN POOL PAYS DIVIDEND

On August 31st cheques to the value of \$779,263.78 were mailed to the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool members from Regina, in payment of interest at the rate of 6 per cent on the total amount of elevator deductions for the crop years 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927, and interest on the commercial reserve at the

Estimate of Alberta's Production



The above map outlines the various crop districts. By taking the number of the crop district and following it across on the accompanying tables, the estimated crop of each district is obtainable.

Our 1929 preliminary and 1928 final estimates of acreage and production of wheat, oats and barley by Provinces and crop districts, are given in the following tables.

Pool Estimates of Acreage and Production of Wheat in Alberta 1928 and 1929

Crop Dist.	Pool Preliminary 1929			Pool Final 1928		
	Acreage	Yield Per acre	Production	Acreage	Yield Per acre	Production
1.	486,000	12.0	5,832,000	450,000	24.0	10,800,000
2.	629,000	17.	10,693,000	619,000	23.0	14,237,000
3.	309,000	12.0	3,708,000	289,000	24.0	6,936,000
4.	730,000	17.0	12,410,000	696,000	23.0	16,008,000
5.	793,000	6.0	4,758,000	778,000	23.0	17,894,000
6.	842,000	9.0	7,578,000	802,000	27.0	21,654,000
7.	906,000	5.0	4,530,000	838,000	23.0	19,274,000
8.	654,000	8.0	5,232,000	595,000	24.0	14,280,000
9.	180,000	12.0	2,160,000	175,000	24.0	4,200,000
10.	734,000	12.0	8,808,000	647,000	23.0	14,881,000
11.	292,000	17.0	4,964,000	266,000	26.0	6,916,000
12.	40,000	13.0	520,000	33,000	21.0	693,000
13.	179,000	15.0	2,685,000	156,000	23.0	3,588,000
14.	270,000	20.0	5,400,000	230,000	26.0	5,980,000
15.	31,000	20.0	620,000	26,000	21.0	546,000
16.	256,000	17.0	4,352,000	204,000	21.0	4,284,000
Prov.	(1)			(2)		
Aver.....	7,332,000	11.5	84,250,000	6,804,000	23.8	162,171,000

(Continued on opposite page)

VANCOUVER PORT RECORD

When the 1928-29 crop year came to a close on July 31, the port of Vancouver had again created a new record for grain exports, the third in four years, says the *Port of Vancouver News*. The total shipments last year amounted to 95,407,522 bushels, and went to the United Kingdom-Continent, Orient, Central and South America, West Indies, Antipodes, India and South Africa.

To move this huge volume of grain a fleet of 631 vessels was required. The United Kingdom-Continent's share was 61,142,919 bushels which went on 343 ships. The Orient took 32,433,907 bushels, a fleet of 226 ships being required. Forty-four vessels loaded 1,127,235 bushels for Central America and the West Indies, while 13 ships took 85,843 bushels to the Antipodes and two tramp steamers loaded 569,185 bushels for India, a new trade inaugurated for the port. Three vessels cleared for South Africa with 48,533 bushels.

A total of 40,914,959 bushels was carried on 138 full cargo ships, an average of 296,485 bushels to the ship. Three hundred and sixty liners loaded 37,236,457 bushels or an average of 103,434 bushels per ship, while 133 tramp vessels loaded 17,526,106 bushels as part cargoes, an average of 129,745 bushels to a ship.

GUIANA STUDIES POOL METHODS

The Hon. J. Sydney Dash, member of the legislature of British Guiana and director of agriculture for that colony, visited Winnipeg for the express purpose of conferring with officials of the Wheat Pool organization in regard to the co-operative methods of handling and marketing grain in Western Canada. Mr. Dash is seeking information which he hopes will be of great assistance to his outpost of Empire in building up a large rice industry on co-operative lines. Already, said Mr. Dash, in an interview, the colony is producing considerable quantities of this cereal and with the rapid expansion taking place the actual output of grain is expected after a few years to reach enormous proportions, especially as the expansion is likely to continue as a result of a vigorous policy designed to settle people on the land in increasing numbers. It is felt that success in handling and marketing can be achieved by adopting methods similar to those of the Canadian Wheat Pools. The visitor expressed the opinion that this country presents a splendid field for developing rice markets and thereby securing a large part of the trade in that cereal which now goes to foreign countries. It is his further opinion that a development of this trade will involve an increased demand in British Guiana for Canadian products such as flour, codfish, dairy products and manufactured articles including farm machinery.

Recently approval was given to nearly \$5,000,000 worth of applications for loans to the Federal Farm Bureau at Washington. The applications were mostly from wheat pools in the Western States.

NEW POOL LOCAL

A new Wheat Pool Local has been organized at Hilda with Peter Frich, Hilda, as secretary, and Mike Stern, Hilda, as chairman.

ESTIMATED CANADIAN WHEAT CROP

(Continued from opposite page)

(1) Pool preliminary (June) estimate based upon reports from 4,299 representative farmers. The Dominion Government preliminary (July 10th) 7,081,000 and the Dominion Government final (August 10th) 7,551,215.

(2) Pool final. Dominion Government final 6,707,526.

Pool Estimates of Acreage and Production of Oats in Alberta 1928 and 1929

Crop Dist.	Pool Preliminary 1929			Pool Final 1928		
	Acreage	Yield Per acre	Production	Acreage	Yield Per acre	Production
1.	53,000	18.0	954,000	47,000	38.0	1,786,000
2.	104,000	19.0	1,976,000	99,000	47.0	4,653,000
3.	42,000	20.0	840,000	40,000	38.0	1,520,000
4.	196,000	17.0	3,332,000	187,000	47.0	8,789,000
5.	184,000	4.0	736,000	169,000	37.0	6,253,000
6.	327,000	9.0	2,943,000	303,000	43.0	13,029,000
7.	241,000	7.0	1,687,000	225,000	37.0	8,325,000
8.	358,000	13.0	4,654,000	345,000	37.0	12,765,000
9.	130,000	15.0	1,950,000	108,000	37.0	3,996,000
10.	358,000	17.0	6,086,000	330,000	44.0	14,520,000
11.	170,000	25.0	4,250,000	176,000	42.0	7,392,000
12.	38,000	24.0	912,000	30,000	31.0	930,000
13.	114,000	28.0	3,192,000	91,000	44.0	4,004,000
14.	150,000	26.0	3,900,000	152,000	42.0	6,384,000
15.	39,000	34.9	1,326,000	35,000	31.0	1,085,000
16.	88,000	32.0	2,816,000	80,000	31.0	2,480,000
Prov.	(1)			(2)		
Aver.....	2,592,000	16.0	41,554,000	2,417,000	40.5	97,911,000

(1) Pool preliminary (June) estimate based upon reports from 3,524 representative farmers. The Dominion Government preliminary estimate (July 10th) 2,387,000 and the Dominion Government final (August 10th) 1,917,744.

(2) Pool final. Dominion Government final 2,340,263.

Pool Estimates of Acreage and Production of Barley in Alberta 1928 and 1929

Crop Dist.	Pool Preliminary 1929			Pool Final 1928		
	Acreage	Yield Per acre	Production	Acreage	Yield Per acre	Production
1.	12,000	22.0	264,000	5,000	32.0	160,000
2.	29,000	24.0	696,000	19,000	32.0	608,000
3.	10,000	30.0	300,000	5,000	32.0	160,000
4.	52,000	19.0	988,000	35,000	32.0	1,120,000
5.	22,000	3.0	66,000	14,000	25.0	350,000
6.	85,000	11.0	935,000	58,000	35.0	2,030,000
7.	47,000	7.0	329,000	26,000	25.0	650,000
8.	130,000	13.0	1,690,000	97,000	33.0	3,201,000
9.	60,000	14.0	840,000	46,000	33.0	1,518,000
10.	48,000	14.0	672,000	39,000	26.0	1,014,000
11.	110,000	21.0	2,310,000	76,000	33.0	2,508,000
12.	6,000	25.0	150,000	4,000	29.0	116,000
13.	20,000	25.0	500,000	13,000	26.0	338,000
14.	48,000	27.0	1,296,000	36,000	33.0	1,188,000
15.	3,000	26.0	78,000	2,000	29.0	58,000
16.	8,000	24.0	192,000	6,000	29.0	174,000
Prov.	(1)			(2)		
Aver.....	690,000	16.4	11,306,000	482,000	31.5	15,193,000

(1) Pool preliminary (June) estimate based upon reports from 1,053 representative farmers. The Dominion Government preliminary (July 10th) 563,000 and the Dominion Government final 703,704.

(2) Pool final. Dominion Government final 545,524.

BRITISH CABINET MINISTER MEETS POOL LEADERS

The Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal in the British cabinet, met September 2nd and 3rd, at Winnipeg, with A. J. McPhail, president, and other representatives of the Canadian Wheat Pool. A discussion took place on the possibilities of facilitating the interchange of commodities between Canada and the United Kingdom having regard in particular to the desirability of ensuring an even flow of outward and return cargoes between Canada and the United Kingdom. The exchange of views was frank and satisfactory.

Mr. McPhail and other representatives of the Pool outlined the selling policy of the organization, which Mr. McPhail stated aimed at the stabilization of prices at a level which would secure a fair return to the producer without prejudicing the consumer. The Pool recognized that stability of prices at a reasonable level was the ideal at which it should aim.

The possibility of extending the present policy of purchase of machinery for Pool elevators in Great Britain, the Pool's best single customer for grain products, was also discussed and it was agreed that price and other things being equal, every effort should be made to buy in British markets when the articles in question could not be obtained in Canada. It was decided that further discussion of some of the questions dealt with will take place when necessary.

ELEVATOR EARNINGS

A well-known Canadian financial corporation, in a letter sent out to prospective investors, suggested that a stock of an elevator company operating in Western Canada be purchased. This letter states that even in short crop years this company's record indicates that it has the ability to earn its dividends. It is undoubtedly true that the elevator companies can always earn their dividends. If they do this in short crop years, what must their earnings be when the total crop reaches record breaking figures? These earnings are supplied by the farmers of Western Canada, amongst whom are Pool members who would do better for themselves and their organization if they patronized their own elevators. We have stated time and again that the only object for which these rival elevator companies are in business is to earn dividends for the shareholders, even in short crop years.

Total production of the fisheries of Canada for 1928 has a value of \$55,050,973. British Columbia accounted for \$26,562,727, Nova Scotia was second with \$11,681,995, and Ontario third with \$4,030,753.

Your Own Pool House

By FERGUSON JAMES, Roselyn n

The crop is short and the bushels few
And Poolers all, it is up to you
To play the game, for the old game's sake.
Remember those things which stand at stake;
When temptations come, just turn right back
To your own "Pool House" beside the track.

The Pool is your friend, she is tried and true,
Through thick and thin she will stand by you;
You were down and out when she took you on,
Back in twenty-three, with your prices gone;
When false offers come, just turn right back
To your own "Pool House" beside the track.

The price seems high; will be higher still,
And that cheque in the spring might fill the bill,
And then when the harvest rolls around
Your finances might be under ground;
And a payment then will be coming back,
From your own "Pool House" beside the track.

Just turn your head on those trumped up yarns
And handle your wheat as you do your farms.
Those smooth tongued gents are not out for their health
And have a rare habit of gaining wealth.
So haul every bushel and every sack
To your own "Pool House" beside the track.

The World's Greatest Grain Port

The twin ports of Fort William and Port Arthur, located on Thunder Bay at the head of Lake Superior, have for some time held the distinction of possessing the largest elevator storage capacity in the world. During the 1928-29 crop year tremendous quantities of grain were handled through these elevators and a number of new records were established. No other port handles nearly the same quantity of grain as does this Canadian grain entrepot which is located on the doorstep of the great grain raising prairies of Western Canada.

At the present time there are 31 elevators on Thunder Bay with a total storage capacity of 86,540,000 bushels. Minneapolis-St. Paul ports have 64 elevators with a storage capacity of 66,835,000 bushels. Then comes Chicago

and district whose 63 elevators can hold 53,253,000 bushels. Buffalo is next and her 38 elevators have a capacity of 45 million bushels. The 28 elevators at Duluth-Superior have a capacity of 44 million bushels and at Kansas City the 38 terminals can hold a little over 41 million bushels.

The year 1928 saw the greatest production of grain the Western Canadian prairies have ever grown. The total wheat actually delivered at country points was 475 million bushels. A total of 320,500,000 bushels were delivered to the terminals at Fort William-Port Arthur. Added to this vast total were 31½ million bushels of oats, 45 million bushels of barley, 2,346,000 bushels of flax, and 8,122,000 bushels of rye, giving a grand total of over 407,500,000 bushels of grain

passing through the twin ports in the 1928-29 crop year.

2,748 Cars in One Day

The greatest quantity of all grain in store at Fort William-Port Arthur elevators at one time was on April 19, 1929, when the total was 82,544,098 bushels, of which over 66 million bushels were wheat. The largest number of cars unloaded in one day was on October 2, 1928, when 2,748 cars with a total net content of 3,749,208 bushels were unloaded. On November 29th, 1928, 6,395,814 bushels were shipped from Fort William-Port Arthur, creating an all-time record.

The largest cargo of grain loaded from these ports was on July 26, 1929, when the *S.S. Le Moyne* carried out 571,796 bushels. The record cargo of oats taken out was on December 7, 1915, when the *S.S. W. Grant Morden* sailed with 760,058 bushels.

These figures illustrate the tremendous grain traffic which passes through these important Canadian lake ports. It is hard to visualize the immensity of the volume of grain which poured through this bottle neck during the past crop year. The development at new ports such as Vancouver and Churchill will undoubtedly divert a large volume of grain from Fort William and Port Arthur. It may be safely stated that the Lake Superior ports will always play a leading role in the annual drama of the movement to market of Canadian wheat.

News & Views

No farm storage is being paid on coarse grains but only on wheat.

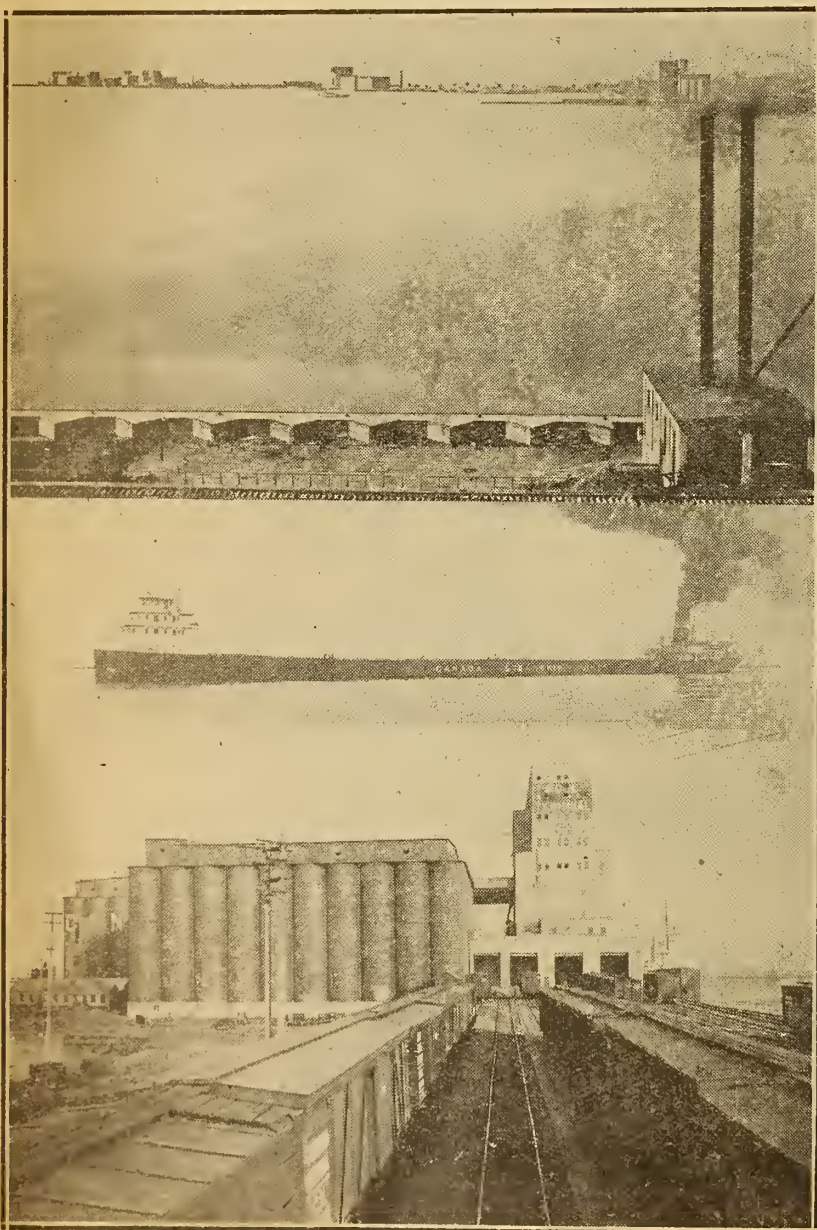
Automatic samplers have been installed in all Alberta Pool terminals and these will insure a shipper against any possible mistake in sampling at the original inspection point.

The first carload of wheat shipped from the Didsbury district came from the Pool elevator at that point. Hugh Lee, Pool agent, stated that the wheat was a splendid sample of Garnet, grading 2 Northern.

On any car unloaded at Pool terminals the grower is granted the privilege of appealing the grade even if a car has been unloaded and the identity lost, the only proviso being that such appeal must be called before the government inspection department has destroyed the sample taken from the car in question.

The Alberta Wheat Pool employs inspectors for the express purpose of checking the grades on cars of wheat consigned to the Pool. These inspectors are stationed at all inspection points. When a car of Pool wheat is inspected the government grain inspector turns the certificates which he has issued over to the Pool inspector. The Pool inspector in turn makes a careful inspection of the sample taken by the government inspection department. If the Pool inspector thinks the car should have a higher grade or that there may be a possibility of its not having been properly sampled, he will call for a re-sample and re-inspection or appeal at unload.

(Continued on page 25)



Top—View of Port Arthur Harbor.

Middle—*S.S. Le Moyne* carrying record shipment of 571,796 bushels of grain.

Bottom—One of seven Pool terminals located at the head of the lakes.



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**GENERAL STEEL WARES
LIMITED**

25 Branches Across Canada

Halifax, Saint John, Quebec City, Montreal (2), Ottawa, Toronto (4),
Hamilton (2), Brantford, London (2), Windsor, North Bay, Winnipeg (3),
Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver.

Rheumatism
Don't suffer needless pain. Warm some Minard's Liniment and rub well into the affected parts. You'll experience almost instant relief. For Minard's and pain simply can't get on together.

The Great White Liniment

MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

CLEANING AND DYEING

Garments and Household Goods

of all kinds cleaned and dyed. Price list and information upon request.

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THE FEDERAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

This Department of Agriculture carries on work along many lines in connection with the Agricultural Development of Canada. There are in the Department Eight Branches whose activities extend from one end of the Dominion to the other. These Branches and their Chiefs are as follows:

Dominion Experimental Farms Branch,
Dr. E. S. Archibald, Director,
Central Experimental Farm.

Seed Branch,
George H. Clark, Commissioner,
Ottawa.

Health of Animals Branch,
Dr. George Hilton, Veterinary
Director-General, Ottawa.

Dairy and Cold Storage Branch,
Dr. J. A. Ruddick, Commissioner,
Ottawa.

Fruit Branch,
George E. McIntosh, Commissioner,
Ottawa.

Entomological Branch,
Arthur Gibson, Dominion
Entomologist, Ottawa.

Live Stock Branch,
H. S. Arkell, Commissioner,
Ottawa.

Publications Branch,
J. B. Spencer, Director,
Ottawa.

External Parasites

Parasites affecting live stock cause serious losses. Mange is the most serious of the external parasites affecting the skin. The law requires farmers to report its presence to the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, as soon as it is suspected. Live stock owners are urged to prevent losses and to increase their income by treating animals for external parasites.

The best time to dip sheep and other animals for lice and ticks is while the weather is warm. If animals are ticky or lousy now, even to a slight degree, they will quickly become badly infested after they are removed to winter quarters.

There are many coal tar creosote dips on the market satisfactory for this purpose, and full directions are printed on the labels of the cans. Follow instructions closely and remember that you cannot eradicate these parasites with one dipping or treatment. The first dip, if properly done, will kill all the parasites, but may not destroy all the eggs. The eggs surviving the first dip will hatch and produce a new generation. This generation must be destroyed by a second dipping after hatching is completed and before the young become mature and commence depositing eggs. An interval of from 12 to 15 days between dippings usually gives satisfactory results.

Canada Produces Annually Over \$260,000,000 Worth of Dairy Products

Publications giving suggestions for the use of milk and other dairy foods are prepared and distributed to housekeepers. Stories, playlets, posters and book covers create interest of school children in these foods.

One Division of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch is linked up with that of Child Welfare and Public Health bodies, and co-operation is given to these in nutrition programmes for communities.

There is a Consistently Good Market at High Prices for:

Good, Big Draft Horses, and for Hunters and Saddlers.

The Department encourages the production of such types of horses through the following policies:

The Breeding Station Policy for Hunters and Saddlers.

The Club Policy in Western Canada under which clubs properly organized are reimbursed to the extent of one third of the service fee.

Grants to owners of approved stallions made jointly by Federal and Provincial Departments on a fifty-fifty basis in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Grants run from \$60 to \$300 annually for an approved horse that leaves at least fifty-one mares in foal.

Write the Dominion Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, for further information.

Write to:—

The Director of Publicity, Department of Agriculture, Daly Building, Ottawa, Ontario.
for the latest list of publications available for free distribution.

Honourable W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture.

OTTAWA

J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Interests of the United Farm Women

A Varied Procession Wends Its Way Back to School

School Days From the Mother's Viewpoint—The New Teacher

Warwick Farm,
Edgerton.

Dear Farm Women:

The first week in September! To the greater number of us the most important event in this month is the re-opening of school.

All over the Province, children will be making their way to school, some on foot, some on horseback and some in buggies. And what varieties of ponies and buggies we see! Some gay young ponies that are the joy of their young rider's heart, and very often the anxiety of their mother's, some more sedate horses that bear a double burden and occasional ones with three youthful riders tightly clinging together; weird looking old buggies that seem miraculously to hold together and present an appearance somewhat like the famous shoe of nursery rhyme fame, with children hanging from every corner.

The Price of an Education

When the weather is kind, the trip to school is often a delightful excursion, but on cold rainy mornings, or when a piercing wind is blowing or the mercury drops far below zero, it becomes an ordeal and one cannot but feel that the country children pay dearly for their education when it is purchased by such hardship. Part of the reward, however, comes in the fact that it develops in them self-reliance, initiative and courage that will stand them in stead all through their lives.

Possibly we look back through a long vista of years to our own school days, almost all spent in some far distant school, and our memories linger for a few moments among old friends, many of them now separated from us by many miles of land and water, some still very dear and some almost forgotten, some whom we hope to meet again and some whose school days are over for life. Old landscapes rise before our eyes and we see again the road we travelled to our old school; we see it and recall teachers and school room and seats where we sat and possibly corners where we stood.

Into the Wide World

Then came the day when our own children started on their first great adventure, when they left our almost complete influence and went out into the wide world—at least so it seemed to us when we watched them start. In our more widely separated prairie homes where the children do not come in contact so often with other children and other people, it seems the greater break when they leave home and go to their new world of the school. Mother is no longer the sole authority, the teacher shares her crown; and all the other children bring many new influences to bear, some for the better and some for the worse. Of course Tom's mother sometimes feels that he is being demoralized by Dick, and Harry's mother is aghast at what her dear son learns from the two of them.

Possibly the hardened veterans of a few years' attendance go back somewhat re-

luctantly at first until they get back into the swing of things again, although there is often the excitement of seeing the new teacher and forecasting how she will rule their world for the coming year.

Some of the bigger ones may have got to the "car" stage and go to a nearby town and to some it means the wrench of leaving home for some weeks or months. Some alas, have had dreams of going on at school but the crops have failed, times are hard, and the vision has faded away and with a sigh they go to work at something else instead.

The Problem of Lunches

Books and book satchels, scribblers and erasers, pens and pencils are again pressed into service. The lunch pails are sorted out again and worst of all the lunches have again to be a daily problem, although in some districts that is happily solved by the lunch provided at the school.

School lunches certainly remain a problem, both as to composition and transportation, for their safe arrival after the trip on horseback seems a matter of luck especially if there is a milk bottle or two. Some careful mother spends thought and time preparing what she thought was a wholesome simple lunch and later learns that all the whole wheat bread was bartered for some lovely white bread and jam, and the apple exchanged for a piece of cake, and so on until the well planned menu was not recognizable.

What the children get in their stomachs is certainly a matter of importance, but possibly not so vital and not so difficult to regulate as what they get in their minds.

The Teacher's Side

To the teachers in some instances it means greeting familiar faces after a holiday and a sense of getting back "home" again. To many more, however, it is a feeling of loneliness for a time until one begins to feel a part of the new community and to the young teacher in her first school it is doubly trying, getting accustomed to her new duties and getting accustomed to being regarded as "The Teacher" with its responsibilities instead of the more or less irresponsible student.

It is here that the farm women can play a very important part in welcoming and helping the newcomer. To be sure it is difficult at first for it seems the busiest time of the year with the harvest on and the other September work to do, but even a note of welcome takes little time and the kindly interest does not come amiss.

Many parents rather pride themselves that they allow no tales to be carried home of what the teacher does. No doubt that is wisely meant but very often when a tale is told a few words from an older person throws quite a different light on something that to a childish mind seemed a rank injustice or a piece of absolute favoritism. Also it does seem a wise habit to start encouraging confidences between the children and the elders, always provided the older ones

have the sense to realize that their children are not always in the right.

As in every profession, every occupation, there are some teachers who are not a credit to their calling, but the great majority are desirous of giving of their best and when we realize the great influence they have in the lives of our coming generation, it certainly is our part to give them a kindly welcome and assure them of our sympathetic interest in their work and in their pleasure.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

WORKING FOR COMMUNITY HALL

The monthly meeting of Albright U.F.W.A. Local was held at the home of Mrs. Kewley, says a report received from Mrs. E. Eastman, secretary, when arrangements were made for a chicken supper, sale of work and entertainment to be held on November 8th, the proceeds to go towards the community hall fund. This function will take place in the North Beaverlodge schoolhouse.

SEWING DEMONSTRATION

Rosyth U.F.W.A. Local has a membership of twenty, writes the secretary, Miss Gladys Siebrasse. "We sent a delegate to the Wainwright convention. On July 31st the U.F.A., U.F.W.A., and Juniors sponsored a free picnic. The proceeds from the dance and booth, \$115, were turned over to help defray the debt on our new hall. On the first three days of August Miss Mosey, of the Women's Home Bureau, held a very interesting and profitable sewing demonstration, at which there was an attendance of 23. A home nursing demonstration is being arranged for the late fall."

AVONDALE'S PROGRAM

Avondale U.F.W.A. Local held their lost meeting with Mrs. J. Ballentine, says a report in the *Irma Times*. The hostess opened the meeting by reading "A Trip Through Ireland." Roll call was answered by members telling some way of lightening labor on wash day. Two violin solos rendered by Mrs. Prothero were greatly enjoyed. Mrs. Slipper, a trained nurse, gave a demonstration on bandaging. Mrs. J. Muir and little Audrey Prothero volunteering to act as patients. Pamphlets on rural education in Alberta and the proposed new School Act were distributed to the members for study. At this meeting the program committee, Mesdames Gray, Ballentine, Shotts, Prior and New, submitted their program for the remainder of the year. At the September meeting the new School Bill will be discussed, Mrs. Allen leading, and the roll call will be "Some Advantages or Disadvantages of Our Grandmothers." In October the roll call will be a Bible promise, and the subject of the discussion "Canada Among the Nations." In November the subject for discussion will be foods and their value, and papers on dieting will be given by Mesdames Thompson and New. Christ-

mass songs, election of officers for 1930, and a time budget for a week on the farm, by Miss Marie Craig, will be interesting features of the December meeting. At each meeting two members will give current events.

TWO NOTABLE FARM WOMEN

Tudor U.F.W.A. Local met at the home of Mrs. Bert Horton recently, the president, Mrs. Horn, taking the chair, states a report in the *Strathmore Standard*. Miss B. Schafer read a report on immigration, giving a number of statistics. Mrs. R. A. Dyson gave a paper describing the lives of Hon. Irene Parby and Agnes MacPhail, M.P., and the work accomplished by these two notable women. Mrs. T. M. Henderson gave a report of the receipts and disbursements in connection with the sports day held in aid of the Junior Red Cross, which showed a nice balance. Mrs. Horton and Mrs. Thorburn served a delightful and bountiful lunch at the close of the meeting.

ENTERTAIN NEIGHBORING LOCALS

A very enjoyable afternoon was spent at the home of Mrs. Hyde recently, when Westlock U.F.W.A. Local entertained Sunnibend, Willowbank, Hazel Bluff and Freedom Locals. A good representation from each was present. Mrs. Ethridge was the speaker, and discussed some of the matters dealt with at the last Directors' meeting in Calgary. Mrs. Edgson gave a short talk on her recent trip to the U.S., and Mrs. Dieffenbaugh gave a reading entitled "Just Old-Fashioned Folk." "Following the program, the women visited," concludes Mrs. A. Lyons, secretary, "and the Westlock ladies served a tempting lunch. Getting together thus helps the spirit of the U.F.W.A. Next year Hazel Bluff will entertain the Locals."

BOUGHT NEW PIANO

Willow Bank U.F.W.A. Local, together with the U.F.A. and Junior Locals, have bought a piano for their hall, writes Mrs. Fred Lyons, secretary, adding "so we will all have to work now to pay for it. The U.F.W.A. put on an ice cream social and dance in July; we made a good profit, as we made our own ice cream. The U.F.A., Juniors, and U.F.W.A. held their annual picnic and dance on August 1st. It was a cold day for a picnic, but the dance at night was well attended. Our Local put on another dance before harvest and we had a large crowd. We sold chocolate bars and gum, so we cleared a very good sum altogether. Our members enjoyed very much the social afternoon at Mrs. Hyde's, when Westlock U.F.W.A. entertained five other Locals. Our membership isn't as large as we would like, but we have some real good workers."

OLDS LOCAL ENTERTAINED

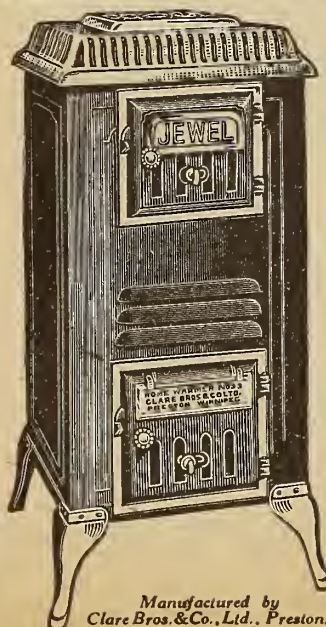
A very enjoyable afternoon was spent by the members of Olds U.F.W.A. Local when they held their regular monthly meeting at the home of Mrs. Bellamy, thirteen miles north-west of Olds, on August 17th. On their arrival a picnic lunch was served by Mesdames Bellamy and Ross. The ladies received a pleasant surprise when they perceived the quality and quantity of corn on the cob, grown by Mrs. Bellamy; but corn was by no means the only delectable enjoyed by the visitors. After lunch, a short business meeting was held, then Mrs. Bellamy



Positive "MONEY BACK"
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16



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The Jewel Home Warmer goes right into any room or hall. No basement is needed. Cold air drawn in at the base, is heated and circulates all through the house. No drafty rooms, no hot spots or cold spots in the house with the Jewel Home Warmer.

The Jewel Home Warmer looks like a handsome piece of furniture. Made in polished steel finish with heavily nickelled trimmings, or Old Walnut Porcelain Finish. Burns any fuel. Easy to tend. Inexpensive and easily installed. Outer casing prevents danger of burns.

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Canada's Leading Stove and
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escorted her guests through her garden, and many exclamations of pleasure were heard on all sides. About fifty members and guests were present.

Since this meeting we have held a very successful sewing class, under the direction of Miss Tilley. About twenty-five ladies and girls took advantage of this class, and we hope to hold another one next year.—Mrs. T. H. Noad, reporter.

DISCUSS IMMIGRATION

At the last meeting of Energetic U.F.W.A. Local, near Milk River, Mrs. Blinco read the bulletin on Immigration, states the secretary, Mrs. M. E. Hummel. Miss Conroy is to speak on the same subject at the next meeting. Mrs. J. E. Collins was hostess. This Local is presenting a prize for penmanship in each of the eleven grades at the School Fair.

MRS. PICKEL VISITS LOCALS

During a recent organization trip Mrs. Pickel, U.F.W.A. Director, visited Union, Greenlawn and Landonville U.F.W.A. Locals, and Angle Lake U.F.A. Local. At the last three places, writes Mrs. Pickel, there are U.F.A. Halls, all furnished and paid for, which "showed a very encouraging spirit." Mrs. Pickel plans a series of meetings in the southern part of Battle River constituency in October.

PAPERS ON PIONEER TIMES

There was an interesting program for the August meeting of Beddington U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. M. E. Ard, writes Mrs. Banderob, secretary. Mrs. E. C. Cookman gave a paper on legislation, and Mrs. John Lewis one on "Pioneer Days." The subject of a paper by Mrs. E. Goodkey was "Pioneering in Ontario" and Mrs. O. Short gave a paper on "Pioneer Mothers" while Mrs. E. Barker and Mrs. R. G. Lewis each told a pioneer story.

SEWING DEMONSTRATION

"A very successful demonstration class in sewing was held on August 26-27-28 at the O.S.A., under the auspices of Olds U.F.W.A. Local. About twenty-five ladies and girls took the opportunity of becoming more proficient in home-sewing, under the capable tuition of Miss Tilley, a government instructress. Many and varied were the garments made, and, in addition, the making of flowers, etc., were taught. On the last afternoon tea was served by the ladies, and Miss Tilley was presented with a silver bon-bon dish, as a token of appreciation by the class."—*Olds Gazette*.

ANNUAL OUTING AT RAYMOND

Raymond U.F.W.A. Local held their annual outing at the beautiful home of Mrs. J. W. Fisher recently, says a report from Mrs. A. D. Woolley, secretary, who writes: "Mrs. A. H. Warr, Provincial President, and Mrs. Carlson, Director, gave splendid talks on U.F.A. work. The readings given by Miss Iris Jones and Mrs. Chas. Asplund added to the excellent program. A delightful time was enjoyed by all, and a dainty lunch served to the 104 ladies present. On August 16th a barn dance was given in the hay-loft of Mr. Edward Hancock's new barn. A large crowd danced to the merry music of the 'Kanadian Kids' orchestra."

HEALTH WORK IN SCHOOLS

Health work in the schools was the subject of an address by Miss A. Willison, school nurse, at the September meeting of Calgary U.F.W.A. Local. Miss Willison also emphasized the primary importance of care in the home, and the blighting effect of an unhappy home on the health and educational progress of children. She told of a visit to the Los Angeles Children's Hospital, where she had seen striking results from sun treatment for bone and tubercular diseases.

Copies of facts and figures relating to tariffs on household goods were distributed to the members for study, and this matter will be discussed at the next meeting. Mrs. R. O. German presided.

BERRYWATER LOCAL

"Berrywater U.F.W.A. met at the home of Mrs. Amey on August 28, fourteen ladies being present and Mrs. Oldfield presiding. A discussion, led by the president, concerning the advisability of holding the annual fowl supper in October terminated in all voting in favor of the change of month, and it is hoped that Mr. Garland, M.P., may be present at this annual event. Mrs. Mills gave an interesting short reading. Mrs. N. Campbell told the members her recipe for a quickly made cake. Mrs. W. Campbell accompanied the singing and Mrs. Mills was heartily applauded for her helpful and interesting report of her recent attendance at the Bow River Constituency convention. At the close of the meeting the hostess served lunch."—*Vulcan Advocate*.

CHILD WELFARE CLINIC

"The regular meeting of Tofield U.F.W.A. Local was held at the home of Mrs. Murray. The committee who had charge of the child welfare clinic reported that 28 children were examined during the day. This was very gratifying. Each member brought a suggestion for next year's program and a varied and interesting program is assured.

"Mrs. Booth read a paper which Mrs. Geo. Francis (who was unable to be present) had prepared, on well balanced meals. This was very helpful and interesting, especially to mothers, and a vote of thanks was accorded Mrs. Francis. The grab bag for articles made from flour bags was then opened. These included aprons, scarves, tea cloths, etc., and demonstrated pretty conclusively the various uses to which the humble flour sack may be put."—*Tofield Mercury*.

WANT RURAL MAIL ROUTE

"The U.F.W.A. were entertained at the beautiful farm home of Mrs. E. Sprouse, when about fifty members and friends gathered for their usual monthly meeting. The president, Mrs. Geo. Hewson, was in the chair. It was decided that the U.F.W.A. should endeavor to secure the services of a rural mail route where needed in certain districts, especially during the winter months. A donation of \$10 was made to the Rest Room Committee. Mrs. W. J. Barss gave a very instructive and interesting paper on Immigration, making a strong plea—"to try and understand and help the people who come from other lands to make their home in Canada." Mrs. Erwin Dunfield gave a short review of the work accomplished by the present Government along immigration lines. Miss Mary Morrison gave a short talk on the Girls' Club work of Alberta.

"During the afternoon the gathering was pleasantly entertained by Bobby Sprouse, the Simpson sisters, Edna Bryan, V. Morrison, M. Wilson and C. Ceaser. Delicious refreshments were served by the hostesses—Mesdames Sprouse, Edgley, Carter and Morrison."—*Delia Times*.

WILLOW HOLLOW LOCAL

Sickness in the district prevented Willow Hollow U.F.W.A. Local from holding meetings this year until May,

Cornwall Valley U.F.W.A. on a Visit



Above is a snapshot taken of Cornwall Valley U.F.W.A. Local, when they "spent a most enjoyable afternoon with Mrs. S. V. Townsend, formerly a member of the Local," says a report from Mrs. G. H. Biggs. "Mrs. Townsend now lives near Erskine, and the members had motored about fifty miles. Mrs. Price, second vice-president of the U.F.W.A., and Mrs. Hepburn, director, were with us and gave very interesting talks. A delicious lunch was served by Mrs. Townsend, and was indeed appreciated after the long drive."

says a report from Mrs. F. C. Hoffman, secretary. "At the May meeting," writes Mrs. Hoffman, "we had our Director, Mrs. Zipperer, with us. On June 4th all our members and some friends went to the U.F.W.A. Conference at Loughheed. In July we had the Sedgewick constituency convention in our home town and several visitors and I, as delegate, attended. I was also sent as delegate to the Camrose Federal constituency convention. Our last meeting was held at the spacious home of Mrs. E. Kueber, with all our members present but one, and there were three visitors. Dr. Greenaway is to speak at our September meeting, to be held at the home of Mrs. E. Young. We had as visitors in May the Crerar Local and we were their guests at the June meeting. We always have a good paper at each meeting, and a variety of roll call answers; next meeting the roll call will be answered by reading a nice poem. Two ladies always assist the hostess in serving refreshments, and two together buy a fifty-cent surprise present, for which a name is drawn from those of all the ladies present."

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Special Brown Rocks.— $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups brown sugar, 1 cup butter, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, cinnamon or nutmeg to taste, 1 cup raisins (or dates), 1 cup walnut meats, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour, 1 teaspoon vanilla. Beat all together and drop by teaspoons on baking sheet.—Mrs. G.F.R., Calgary.

Chop Suey.—Put through food chopper, not too fine, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. pork steak and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. veal steak; fry brown in butter; chop fine 1 celery root and 2 medium onions, and fry slightly in butter; boil in salt water until tender 1 packet fine egg noodles, and drain. Mix ingredients together, adding 1 can tomato soup, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon celery salt, salt and pepper to taste, and bake in slow oven $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours.—Mrs. G.F.R., Calgary.

Vegetable Jam.—Can be used in the winter for soups, with the addition of meat broth or milk, or for vegetable salads. Slice 2 heads of cabbage, 12 large onions and 6 bunches of celery; run through the food chopper 2 quarts of carrots; scald, peel and slice 1 peck of ripe tomatoes; cut kernels off 12 large ears of corn; chop 3 red and 3 green peppers; stir all together in a large pan, adding 1 cup salt, 1 teaspoon pepper and 5 quarts of water. Place on stove and bring to boil; keep boiling for 1 hour, then seal in sterilized jars. If you cannot get celery or peppers add more cabbage and onion.

SECURES WIDESPREAD DISTRIBUTION

Engineering (London, Eng.)

"The endeavor of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission," says Mr. Charles A. Magrath, chairman of that body, in submitting the twenty-first annual report to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, "is not the concentration of industry at a few large power sites, but rather the broader policy of making as widespread a distribution of electrical energy as is economically possible." As how to do this is also a problem in this country, some of the results which have been obtained, admittedly by the use of the extensive water-power resources with which the Province is blessed, are worthy of notice in *Engineering*.

FARM FINANCING

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This Bank is at all times prepared to advance loans on terms consistent with sound banking.

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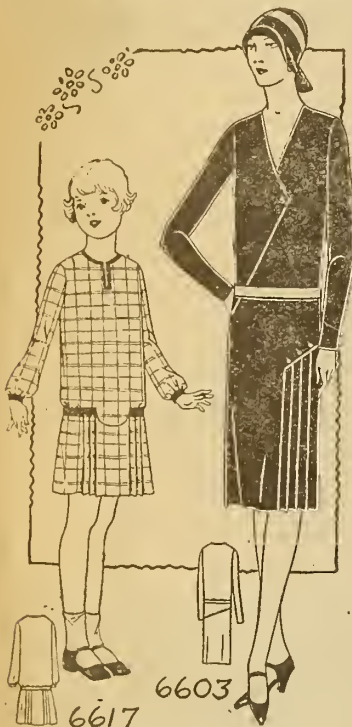
Just you try -
**ROYAL
 YEAST
 CAKES**
 for making delicious
HOME-MADE-BREAD

U.F.W.A. Conference at Nanton, October 19th

Mrs. Dwelle, U.F.W.A. Director for Macleod constituency, is calling a conference of the U.F.W.A. Locals in that constituency, to be held in St. Andrew's Hall, Nanton, on October 19th, beginning at 10 a.m. Each Local is invited to send as many delegates as convenient, but one representative of each Local will be asked to answer the roll call by a short report on membership and activities. The chief address will be by Mrs. Price, Second Vice-President; there will also be a number of short talks on important subjects, and a program of music and readings.

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Lougheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required.



6617. Girls' Dress.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A 10 year size requires 2 1-4 yards of 35 inch material. For belt, neck and cuff facings of contrasting material 3-8 yard 35 inches wide is required cut crosswise. Price 15c.

6603. Ladies' Dress.

Cut in 6 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires 4 1-8 yards of 39 inch material. For the belt of contrasting material 1-8 yard 39 inches wide is required cut crosswise. The width of the Dress at the lower edge with plait fullness extended is 1 7-8 yard. Price 15c.

PLANNING AHEAD

Lady Visitor at prison—"Well, have you any plans for your future?"

Convict—"Oh, yes, lady, I've got the plans of two banks and a postoffice."
—*Montreal Star*.

U. F. A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

Making Farm Life Attractive

Dear Juniors:

Little by little the members of the Association are awakening to the importance and necessity of organizing the young people on the prairies. We hear about the advantages of town and city life, but we fail to probe deeply enough to learn why these advantages exist. There are the movies, of course, and the brilliantly lighted store windows which are always an attraction; but do we probe deeply enough to learn to what extent the attractiveness of the town and city life is due? The various kinds of organizations of a voluntary nature which are brought into being are purely and simply to give added interest in life, and to carry on the education of the young people in various directions.

If Junior organizations were neglected in the cities, as is often the case in the country, life in the cities would be far from having any attractiveness that an organization of the young people in the country could not have. Our life is largely what we make it, and when we awake to the necessity of creating a strong Junior organization in connection with the U.F.A., we shall have done a great deal towards keeping the young people so interested in the farm and farm life that the attractions of the town or city will seem very much less in comparison. This is only another way of saying that we shall have done much to solve the problem of how to keep the boys and girls on the farm, instead of having them drift in to the cities in search of excitement, only to find themselves, possibly, sooner or later helping to swell the ranks of the unemployed.

It is to be hoped that the time is not very far off when we can say that every district in the Province has at least one Junior Local in existence. And why not? We expect the United Farmers of Alberta to survive long after the present members have "shuffled off this mortal coil," and it is only the part of wisdom to train the Juniors in the way that they should go. How can we expect them to take an interest in an association of which they know little or nothing? And why should we let them grow up in ignorance of the principles and ideals of the U.F.A. until they are required to step into an office? The Junior movement is "Applied Com-

mon Sense." Let us see, then, that the common sense is applied.

MOLLY COUPLAND,
Vice-President, Junior Branch U.F.A.

FLORAL JUNIORS

Floral Junior Local, near Crossfield, was reorganized recently by Mrs. Scholefield. Miss Phyllis Whittaker is the secretary.

CRERAR JUNIORS ORGANIZED

Mrs. J. L. Zipperer was the organizer of the new Crerar Junior Local, in the Forestburg district. Miss Norma Miller is the president and Miss Jane Oberg the secretary of this Local.

JUNIORS ORGANIZED AT ABEE

Francis Fry, Junior Director for Athabasca, reports having visited a U.F.A. picnic at Abee on August 26th. Mrs. Warr, U.F.W.A. president, and Mr. Fry both gave addresses, with the result that a Junior Local was organized with thirteen members.

AVONDALE JUNIORS

Avondale Junior Local had a very enjoyable meeting on August 27th at the home of the supervisor, Mrs. S. Thomson, writes Miss Martha Johnson, secretary. At their winter meetings they are going to read a book, which they think will prove very interesting and instructive.

LEARNING FOLK DANCES

"Stanmore Junior Local are having a thrift problem for their girl members, and have decided to ask Miss Grant and Mrs. Colbert to act as judges, says a letter from Miss Amy G. Adams, secretary of the Local. "After our last meeting, Mrs. Burton, our supervisor, taught us a Danish folk dance called 'A Little Man in a Fix'."

NEW LONE RIDGE LOCAL

Lone Ridge Junior Local, organized on August 6th following an address by Miss Emeline Jones, Junior Director, elected as officers the following: President, Miss Wilma Sparks; vice-president, Clifford Rimmer; secretary, Miss Nadin Timofeeff. The supervisors will be Mr. Sparks and Mr. Sproule. Games on the lawn and a campfire constituted the social part of the first regular meeting, held on August 13th. Meetings will be held at Lone Ridge Hall until winter, and afterwards at the homes of members.

My Ideal U.F.W.A.

By LILLIAN A. MYERS, Eldon Farm, Byemoor, Alberta

In the first place, my ideal united farm women's association must be united though its members fully retain their own personalities. We all have our own way of looking at life, and each viewpoint may be right although unlike any other woman's. The great thing is to realize that it is helpful and even necessary to see things through other people's eyes, if we would get a broad outlook on the subjects that interest us as a group.

If we are to get the most out of our meetings and the best out of our members,

we must each be willing to bring some fresh thought to the common stock, for after all it is a poor meeting in which we do not give or gain some benefit.

Individually, each member may be able to accomplish very little, but if we are bound together by unity of purpose, we can be very useful to our community, and so to our country.

The great word in our organization is 'co-operation' which means far more than simply combining to sell grain or eggs or poultry through a pool. It means work-

ing together *all the time*, not only when seasons are good and prices high and everything in our favor, but also when we lose our crops and when our Local seems to be losing heart.

When the Outlook Is Dark

It is at these times that my ideal U.F.W.A. rises to its height. It does not lose enthusiasm, but rather makes a special effort to generate more power and stability, and, forgetting all differences of personal opinion or petty disagreements, it presents an intelligent and united stand for all that the Association means.

My ideal U.F.W.A. also keeps in close touch with headquarters, making if need be a real sacrifice in order to send delegates to the Annual Conventions and other meetings, and so gaining new inspirations and fresh enthusiasms.

These delegates invariably return to their Locals re-energized, and with a deep sense of obligation to pass on their impressions and enthusiasms to their fellow members, and the whole year's meetings benefit as a result of the extra effort.

Getting the Most From Bulletins

Some of the literature sent out from headquarters also demands much more than the cursory attention it usually receives. One can scarcely grasp the real essence of a thoughtful and condensed article say on "Peace and Arbitration," or "Child Welfare," or similar big and vital subjects by the mere listening to the reading of them by the secretary, however capably that reading is done, and so, far too often, we have no really intelligent idea of the meaning of these splendid papers.

This is a matter that could be remedied by passing the papers to each member to read at her leisure, and having one member responsible for leading a discussion or bringing out the salient points at a subsequent meeting.

These things call for a little mental exercise, which will be a good thing for all, and will bring its own reward as well as interest us more in the heads of our organization who have prepared most of these articles.

Besides being united, my ideal U.F.W.A. is useful, first to the Association itself, then to the community, and through these to the country.

We must cultivate the habit of making some contribution to the matters that are brought up at our various meetings. If we do not understand what it is all about, let us not be content until we do.

To discuss a thing well, makes us understand it better, gives us a greater interest in it, and brings out the different aspects of the subject involved. Also it trains us to focus our thoughts and express them more clearly. Controversy is not much use, as we seldom really try to see the other side of questions, but discussion is useful in that it reveals that there is another side.

The power of our organization depends upon how useful to it each Local is.

Work in the Community

My ideal U.F.W.A. is also useful to the community in every possible way. While each community has its own special problems, poverty and sorrow and distress are common to all and far more good can be done by co-operated effort, than by indiscriminate charity, in regard to the relief of these things.

Then in many cases rest rooms are needed, the cemetery needs systematic care, a public drinking trough might be made for the horses who suffer from thirst in the summer quite as much as we do



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IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA

201 BRANCHES IN DOMINION OF CANADA

and who complain much less, while in all too many communities there is a crying need for some premises set apart for the religious training of the young, and as a reminder to their parents of their spiritual obligations. A Sunday School built by the U.F.W.A. would be a novelty, and might perhaps pave the way to religious unity!

If my ideal U.F.W.A. decided on one improvement each year, and faithfully worked for it, much would be accomplished in the course of a few years, and our Local would become a worth while institution with live and interesting meetings.

In Debt to the U.F.A.

The trouble is that so many of us have become apologetic towards our Association and so have weakened it, and we

farm women owe far too much to the U.F.A. movement to cripple its usefulness by our disloyalty.

By retaining our belief in it, as long as that belief is justified, we shall strengthen both it and our own selves.

We must be idealists, and we must be welded together by pure patriotism. Not the kind that applauds at election times and talks glibly of things it little understands, but the kind that "thinks imperially."

For while we are working for our own community, we are building up our country, and though we labor in our own day, we are building for all time, therefore it behooves every member to do her own bit in her own way, but all with the common aim of making her own self better, her own town better, and Canada a better place for each succeeding generation.

INTERIOR DECORATION

"We have not many members but those we have are very much interested in the work," writes Mrs. C. E. Maddox, secretary of Loyalty U.F.W.A. Local. "Recently our Local and the Junior girls were very much interested in a lecture and demonstration on Interior Decoration by Miss Hutton, of Calgary. Many pretty and useful articles were painted and decorated and all were delighted with results."

PRESCRIPTION

Fred—Your car is six months old and yet hasn't a scratch on it. How do you manage to preserve its finish, old man?

Ted—Quite simple. I make it a rule always to park between new cars!—*Automotive News.*

OFFICIAL NEWS from the DAIRY and POULTRY POOLS

When Habits Are Young

When habits are young they grow day by day and eventually become our master. Good habits are as easily acquired as bad ones. The good habit nowadays is for the Dairy Pool member to never cease remembering that his pool creamery association needs his assistance in helping to build up his organization.

It has become a habit with our Dairy Pool units to keep growing in volume of butter production as well as in membership. Pool butter is manufactured in greater volume because more and more dairy producers have got into the good habit of being co-operators. When you are helping to build up the prosperity and strength of your Dairy Pool Association, you are getting the benefit of a very important feature of successful effort. You receive the benefit of putting into your own pocket the manufacturing and marketing profits of the dairy business through the fact that you own an organization that carries your product from your farm to the ultimate consumer.

Better Quality Butter

Through taking an interest in your own business you form the good habit of delivering cream of a better quality. This in turn enables your Pool organization to form the habit of making butter of a better quality. With a better quality of butter to buy, the consumer in turn forms the habit of asking for the Pool brands of butter.

Not only is it a good habit on the part of the member to get others to become co-operators but it is a good habit when you go to the local store to ask for your own brand of butter.

Keep Records

Co operative creameries are successful for different reasons, but one important reason is that they keep accurate records of all their work. They make out a monthly and yearly report showing the amount of butterfat received from the members and what is paid for it, the amount of butter made and sold, and the

amount of money received, and the various items of manufacturing costs, etc.

Dairying would be more successful and profitable if more and better records were kept of the business. How much is sold from the farm monthly and yearly, and what is the monthly and yearly income and expense? These are important matters to know and to keep in mind, because a farmer fails when the income is less than expenses. It is not a difficult matter to keep records that will show the income and expense of the farm.

A Simple Method

Pool members can use their creamery as a simple method of keeping records of the cows. Divide the number of pounds of butterfat delivered to the creamery during the month by the number of cows milked. This will give the number of pounds of butterfat per cow. An average of 25 pounds butterfat per cow per month or a production of 300 pounds of butterfat per cow a year is considered good.

In the same way, to get the average income per cow, divide the amount of money received from the creamery for butterfat during the month by the number of cows milked. At present prices of butterfat the income per cow should be from \$9 to \$12 per cow a month, or around \$125 per cow for the year. The beginning of good dairying is in knowing the production and income of the herd.

FEEDING AND FATTENING POULTRY

Spring chickens are marketed in the fall for roasting purposes. If dressing is to be done on the farm, confine the birds to a small pen if fattening crates are not available. Feed a wet mash consisting of equal proportions of finely ground oat chop and finely ground wheat and barley. If at all possible the oat and barley chop should be free from hulls. Substitute corn for barley if obtainable. Make moist by mixing with buttermilk or separated milk. If milk is not obtainable, substitute water and add 10 per cent meat scrap to the mixture. The batter should be wet enough to run or about the consistency of thin porridge. Feed the birds twice or three times daily, being

careful to underfeed during the first two or three days. After the first two or three days of confinement the birds should be given as much feed as they will consume. The fattening period should continue for about 12 to 15 days.

If marketing is to be on a live basis, the birds should be allowed free range until within a day or so of the time of marketing. A liberal supply of whole grain, preferably wheat, should be fed in order to produce birds of good size and vigorous constitution. Such birds will stand the trip to market with a low percentage of shrink and will immediately commence to put on flesh under the intensive system of feeding carried on in a commercial fattening station, whereas birds which have been crate-fattened on soft feed on the farm have not the constitution to withstand the journey to market without heavy shrinkage and invariably fail to thrive when put on feed in the fattening station.

Feeding Old Hens

If dressing is to be done on the farm, the birds should be confined and fed the same formula as spring chickens. As fowls, unlike chickens, have reached maturity and are usually in fairly good flesh, the fattening period should be for a duration of not more than five or six days, the principal object being to improve the color of the flesh as a result of milk feeding. If marketing is to be done on a live basis, reasonable care should be taken to see that the birds are given sufficient grain in order to maintain a good healthy, marketable condition.

After the birds have been properly fattened for killing, all food should be kept from them for a period of approximately twenty four hours. The birds should be allowed to have all the water they will consume during this period, as this helps to reduce shrinkage and also hastens the emptying of the digestive tract.

When to Market Poultry

Spring chickens should be disposed of during the period from about September 15th to the end of November. The principal reasons why the birds should be marketed during this period is because even the early hatched birds have not attained nearly their full growth before the middle of September. It is also

essential that spring chickens be given the advantage of a reasonable amount of grain feeding which is not usually possible until after the current year's crop is threshed.

How to Market Poultry

In the next issue of *The U.F.A.*, information will be given in connection with handling dressed shipments. In the meantime live poultry shipments are being received daily by the Poultry Pool at Edmonton. Those who live at points close to Edmonton may have an opportunity to have their poultry delivered by truck. Where truck service is not available, live poultry is being received by express shipments.

All direct shipments are graded upon arrival at our Edmonton plant and the returns sent out by mail to the individual shippers. Prices paid for poultry are on the basis of f.o.b. Edmonton.

Crates Free of Cost

The Pool agent at your nearest shipping point will no doubt have a supply of shipping crates which will be supplied to you free of cost.

Although many producers, on account of the feed situation, will have to ship their poultry in before it is finished, still we would advise all farmers to do their best to see that their poultry is in good marketing condition before shipping it off the farm.

The Pool has excellent facilities in its new Edmonton plant for handling poultry and poultry products. If you have poultry to market, you would be well advised to patronize the producers' own organization, which is established to provide you with a marketing service that is conducted for and on behalf of the poultry producers of the Province.

ROBOT PSYCHOLOGY

"How the workers are influenced by the modern repetitive processes is strikingly demonstrated in an important report issued by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board on 'The Effects of Monotony in Work.' Especially significant is the disclosure that workers of superior intelligence are particularly bored with the tasks that demand constant repetition. The fact is that modern industry is more and more demanding mere automatic precision. The machine is all-triumphant. This would not matter overmuch if mechanization were deliberately used to lessen the hours of labor and to make life easier for the common people. But up till now the idea of lightening the burden of toil has not seriously occurred to those who run our industries. If the civilization of tomorrow is to be worth while it must be based on man as master of the machine, not the opposite, as it is today. Complementary to the Right to Work is the Right to Leisure."—*The New Leader*, London, Eng.

CANADA'S FOREST AREA

The total forest area of Canada is estimated to be 1,151,454 square miles. Of this area, 865,880 square miles are productive and accessible; a little over one-third of this area bears timber of merchantable size; the remainder carries young growth not yet fit for use.

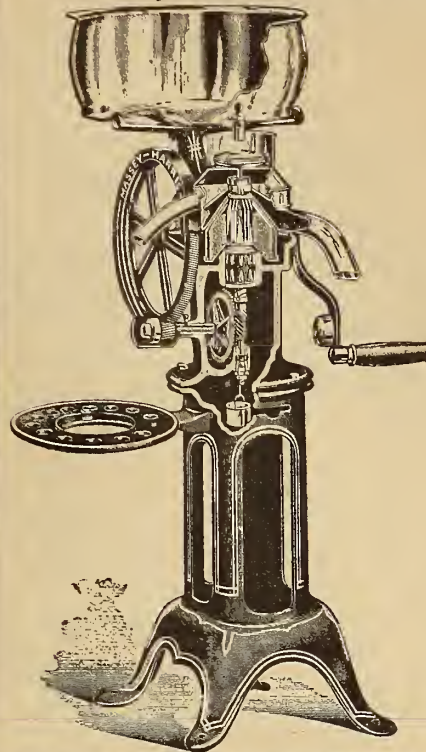
MASS REDUCTION

"Sir, would you give five dollars to bury a saxophone player?"
"Here's thirty dollars; bury six of 'em."
—*Our Paper*.

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Where the profits from the dairy herd are realized through the sale of cream or butter, it is most important that the whole milk be put through a close skimming Cream Separator. When buying a Cream Separator care should be taken to get one that will take out all the cream.

Several features contribute to the exceptional close skimming of the Massey-Harris. There are clearly defined courses for the milk and cream and there is no remixing once separation has taken place. Through the six openings in the split-wing (on most separators there are only three) the milk is spread over the maximum skimming area of the discs in a thin film which enables separation to be effected quickly and thoroughly.

Moreover, there is no "trusting to luck" about the work of a Massey-Harris Cream Separator. Every machine is given a Babcock Test before it leaves the factory. Thus the buyer knows that when he gets a Massey-Harris he gets a proved close skimmer—one that will put all the cream possible into the cream pail.

In addition to the close skimming the Massey-Harris Cream Separator has other very important features that make it very popular and attractive. The Massey-Harris Cream Separator is

EASY TO FILL EASY TO TURN EASY TO CLEAN

EASY TO FILL because the supply can is at the most convenient height for emptying the pail.

EASY TO TURN because of its careful workmanship, smooth-running gears, and double system of lubrication.

EASY TO CLEAN because all parts are simple in design and readily accessible.

Massey-Harris Cream Separators are made in several sizes for use with hand, power, and electricity. Your Local Massey-Harris Agent will be glad to give you a demonstration of the Massey-Harris—the closest skimmer on the market.

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Stiffening the Backs of the Public Ownership Forces in Saskatchewan

Farmers' Paper in Sister Province Takes Strong Stand Against "Private Fingers in Public Pie"—Saskatchewan Committed to Public Ownership by Creation of Power Commission

The neighboring Province of Saskatchewan is definitely committed to a policy of public ownership of electrical power, as by the creation of the Power Commission by the Legislature, notice was "served on the power world that Saskatchewan was to be considered a public ownership Province," states the *Western Producer*, the official paper of the Farmers' Movement in that Province.

In spite of this fact, however, the private power interests are making a strong bid for control of one of the most valuable sites for the development of hydro-electric power, and the *Producer* seeks to stiffen the backs of the public ownership forces in the Province, in order to prevent the alienation of this valuable site. In an editorial headed "Private Fingers in Public Pie," the *Producer* states:

Power in Saskatchewan

In the flurry of political excitement which is entertaining Saskatchewan at the present time, it should not be forgotten that the Province is committed to a policy of public ownership of power.

Although, when the Saskatchewan Legislature passed the act which brought the Power Commission into being, there was a smatter of criticism from some rather inconspicuous sources, the reaction of the public was overwhelmingly in favor of the idea. It is true that not a great deal of progress has been made and that the power-producing facilities of the city of Saskatoon is the only promising child of the public-ownership father. Nevertheless, it was realized at the time that the growth of the publicly-owned corporation might be slow and that the great point of importance in the whole matter was that a start had been made and that notice had been served on the power world that Saskatchewan was to be considered a public-ownership Province.

Power Adventurers

This may have been forgotten or overlooked by the power interests which approached the city of Prince Albert the other day with a proposal to spend nine million dollars or so on a power venture on the Saskatchewan River some distance east of Prince Albert. It was suggested by the promoters that any surplus power they might produce could be sold to the Saskatchewan Power Commission. Nine million dollars is a lot of money to dangle before the eyes of a municipality which has become unused to such figures, and there are indications that the power adventurers did not meet with an entirely unfavorable reception. The scheme seems rather ambitious, but it may be feasible. All that should be said in connection with it is that, if there is a power project below the junction of the two Saskatchewan rivers upon which it would be legitimate to expend nine million dollars, the Saskatchewan Power Commission can find the money to proceed with the development.

If there is a power site of such value in the north, able to distribute its products economically to profit-paying consumers,

that is just the kind of a proposition that the Saskatchewan Power Commission was created to handle.

Although many of the smaller power plants in the towns of the Province fell into the hands of private power corporations before the Commission was formed, the action taken by the Government was not too late to preserve the production and distribution of the great bulk of the electricity in the Province for the public administration. Ontario has had one experience. Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia had another. It is upon the Ontario model that the Saskatchewan power commission was based. Its purpose is to keep private fingers out of the public power pie to as great an extent as possible. The Power Commission should keep a sharp eye on the Prince Albert proposal and upon any other similar proposal which might come to light in the future. The dazzling sums dealt in by the invading private power interests constitute a fair argument for believing that the power in the Province is worth developing on a public ownership basis.

COAL MINES IN CANADA

Of the 437 coal mines operating in Canada 292 were in Alberta; 55 in Saskatchewan; 40 in Nova Scotia; 35 in British Columbia; 14 in New Brunswick and one in the Yukon Territory. There is more than \$146,000,000 capital invested in these mines, which give employment to over 28,350 persons.

GROWTH OF REVENUE OF PROVINCES

Revenue from taxes and other sources accruing to the Governments of the nine Provinces of Canada in 1928 totalled \$168,109,505 and expenditures were \$165,538,910 leaving a favourable balance of \$2,570,595. The receipts per capita were \$17.43 and expenditures \$17.16.

Since 1906, the year the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan made their first financial report, both the revenues and expenses of the Provinces have continued to increase substantially every year. In that year the total ordinary receipts for all the Provinces were \$23,027,122 or \$3.70 per capita and expenditures were \$21,169,868 or \$3.49 per head of population.

Receipts of the various Provinces with expenditures in brackets for last year were:—Prince Edward Island, \$1,034,782 (\$943,548); Nova Scotia, \$6,933,630 (\$7,543,078); New Brunswick, \$5,290,098 (\$5,393,784); Quebec, \$34,807,783 (\$32,821,226); Ontario, \$58,426,983 (\$58,198,746); Manitoba, \$10,962,317 (\$11,103,109); Saskatchewan, \$13,564,893 (\$13,449,632); Alberta, \$16,149,896 (\$15,870,133); and British Columbia, \$20,939,123 (\$20,215,655).

British Columbia had the greatest per capita receipts and also the greatest expenditures per head of population with \$35.92 and \$34.68 respectively. Prince Edward Island was the lowest in both respects with receipts of \$11.98 per capita and expenditures of \$10.92.

NEWS FROM WHEAT POOL

(Continued from page 14)

Early threshing showed that the wheat was unusually hard and dry and quite considerable cracking was done by the threshing machines.

To J.N. Shepherd goes the honor of having delivered the first load of grain to the Airdrie Pool elevator on September 7th.

Pool members should not overlook the fact that 2c a bushel farm storage is being paid on wheat held on farms until December 2nd. It is desirable that as much Pool wheat as possible should be shipped through Pool elevators and those who can arrange to do so should hold their wheat until December. Not only will they aid by preventing congestion in Pool elevators but they also gain a nice premium for themselves.

It should be definitely understood by Pool members that all the wheat raised by them is deliverable to the Wheat Pool. There are a few who are still of the opinion that only wheat on land specified by their contract is to be delivered to the Pool, and wheat they raise on other land may be delivered outside the Pool. This is incorrect. All wheat raised by the Pool contract signer within the confines of the Province is deliverable to the Wheat Pool.

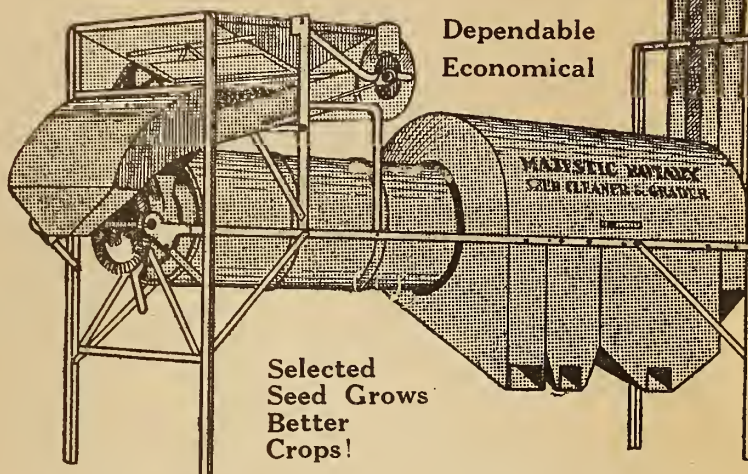
During the early part of the summer a series of three articles written on the Canadian Wheat Pool by W. A. Irwin appeared in MacLean's Magazine. These articles have been reprinted in book form and any Pool members who desire to receive one should write to the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool. The articles are comprehensive in scope and are written from an interesting angle. The booklet is well worth having and there should be a good demand for it; especially in view of the fact that it is being delivered free.

George A. Barrs, in charge of the Traffic Department, Alberta Pool Elevators, in a recent circular to elevator agents, intimates some facts regarding bulkheading cars which shippers should know. Material for bulkheading a car must be furnished by the shipper. The proper method is to purchase suitable lumber. Grain doors should not be used unless as a last resource. Railways charge from \$3 to \$3.50 when grain doors are used for bulkheading. When cars are bulkheaded the railways charge extra 1c per hundred pounds for the privilege of bulkheading and in addition to this they make a fixed charge of \$5 for removal of bulkhead.

Recently a wheat producer residing in the State of Washington, just across the border line from British Columbia, sought to pay the 12 cents duty imposed on United States wheat coming into Canada in order to have his grain delivered to the Alberta Wheat Pool. This information was given in a recent letter from Charles M. Week, Secretary of the Bridesville, B.C., Wheat Pool Local. Inasmuch as the Alberta Pool is not registered in the United States and it is not considered advisable to accept contracts from growers whose land lies outside of Canada, it has been decided that the Washington wheat

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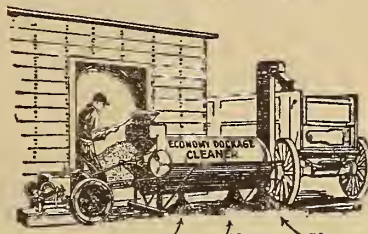
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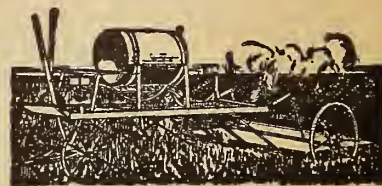
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would not be accepted. The Alberta Wheat Pool, however, is empowered to accept as members wheat growers resident in British Columbia, and has a growing membership in that Province.

HEAVY SALES OF LEMONS

Lemon sales of the California Fruit Growers' Exchange, Los Angeles, are ex-

ceeding the sales of all previous years. In the second week of June the Exchange sold over 100 cars per day, and the record for that month was 2,855 cars in the 25 shipping days. Besides the packed fruit, over 4,200 cars of low grade lemons have been converted into by-products such as lemon oil, citric acid and pectin.—*Agricultural Co-operation.*

Interest—How It Works Out

By I. V. MACKLIN, Grande Prairie, Director for Peace River North

Money is sometimes spoken of as stored-up labor. This is true in one sense and in one sense it is not.

Suppose Mr. Morgan had all of the promises to pay (or money) in the world and suppose that all of a sudden everybody went to sleep but Mr. Morgan, and in the morning Morgan wanted some milk for his porridge. Now suppose that he couldn't awaken anybody and get them working for him. Would all the money in the world get him milk for his porridge? We must answer No! Money is the token that society will work for the holder of the token in the future, to the same extent as he is supposed to have worked for society in the past.

In one sense money is good simply because the will of society is good. In another sense money is good because it represents inventions and past labors, without which civilization cannot proceed satisfactorily.

For instance, labor stored in a hydro-electric plant is very useful to future generations. A hydro-electric plant may make it possible for one man to furnish as much power as ten men formerly furnished with steam. One man may furnish as much power with steam as ten men working with horses. One man may furnish as much power with horses as ten men before horses came into use. The tremendous saving of labor between the man power and the hydro-electric power gives somebody either freedom from working such long hours for sustenance or more units of labor power to spend, or the possibility of storing a great amount of labor.

The question is whether society as a whole should get the benefit of stored-up labor made possible by inventions, or whether some particular individuals should get the benefit and the great mass of humanity go toiling on as before.

In Primitive Life

Let us say that Mr. X is the richest man on earth today or has the most stored-up labor. Now, let us transfer Mr. X in his youth into some primitive savage tribe. Mr. X is a good tribesman and does double his share of fighting and hunting till he gets too old. Can he store up any labor? Practically no. What happens? Another tribe attacks the tribe in which Mr. X is no longer of any use. They retreat, carrying Mr. X along. Finally they are in danger of being overtaken and they knock Mr. X on the head or leave him for their pursuers to look after. Old Mr. Y, who was a very lazy tribesman, is handled in just the same way.

In Civilization

Transfer Mr. X again into civilization. He does double the labor of the average man and uses up only half that amount in return. The surplus is represented by

money or stored-up labor. Then in Mr. X's old age he uses a part of the stored-up labor of his younger days and departs this life fairly square with the world. Now, if Mr. X tried to store his surplus eggs, beef, wheat or milk, and keep it till he was old, he would find it difficult and costly. Now, suppose society said to him, "You give us your surplus eggs, beef, wheat and milk, and we will use it and give you back the same amount forty-five years from now, thereby eliminating the storage and the consequent cost to you." Would that not be a great benefit to Mr. X? Besides, he would have fresh instead of stale stuff.

Mr. X did not create civilized society, it was here when he arrived. Therefore, the benefits which came into the world and are possible only because we are civilized should be enjoyed by civiliza-

tion as a whole and not by an exclusive few of the individuals thereof.

Thirty-two Pounds for One

In savagery Mr. X could store nothing. In civilization he could only store some things at considerable cost and risk. But society has evolved a means of storing free of charge. Now, is not that good enough for the individual? Is not he a hog indeed who will allow society to store up his labor free of charge and then turn round and ask for pay for allowing them to store it? "What fools we mortals be" that we pay it. If Mr. X at the age of 20 years instead of storing his pound of butter for his old age sells it and loans the money to Mr. Y. at eight per cent interest for 45 years, at the age of 65 Mr. X can demand of Mr. Y 32 pounds of butter. Eight per cent bank interest doubles every nine years. If Mr. Y can't give it, Mr. X can knock Mr. Y's business in the head. Now, isn't that the primitive savagery swinging to the other extreme of civilized savagery? In the one case Mr. X got no return for his extra effort. In the other case he is demanding 32 pounds of butter where he only gave one.

Suppose that Mr. X in his youth saved one pound of butter per day and loaned the proceeds of its sale to Y. How will Mr. Y pay him 32 pounds per day and how would Mr. X consume it if it could be paid? This is the modern problem. How are the creditors of the world going to consume that which is coming to them?

Another question is, is interest for the use of money, over and above that which is necessary to insure the risk, justifiable?

The Boy's Job

By H. J. HAVILAND, Fort Saskatchewan

Producers and Watercarriers

Now the present day machinery for the production of wealth has vastly multiplied and become much more intricate than this simple illustration of boyhood's days. There is, however, still the "boy's job" all the same. There are the producers and there are the "water-carriers." Of course on the farm, there was hardly anybody who worked much harder and yet played more than the "boy." He did more than "carry water," errand boy, chore boy, jack-in-a-pinch, a general factotum was he, to save the time and energy of those who were "doing things."

Distorted Vision

But in these days we have developed or recognized certain ailments unknown to our fathers. We have bacilli, cocci, bacteria, etc., and the moderns on this "boy's job" have become infected with a sort of germ that distorts their vision. They see themselves as the important—almost the all important—factor in business. In fact they call themselves, and others allow them to arrogate the name, "business" men. In this job of collecting, distributing and exchanging goods, the "big" businesses—the banking, the carrying, the store businesses—there is a strong similarity to the less conspicuous but equally important "boy's job" on the farm.

They are not identical for two reasons, the one good, the other not so good. These great businesses are not to be entrusted to boys. They require maturity of mind, and soundness of judgment

Once on a time, on the south half of lots 11 and 12 of the nth concession of Townsend, was a boy—one of five boys with four sisters. Of course it was on a farm. This boy was not yet old enough to handle a fork to load hay or a rake to tie up sheaves after the old McCormick reaper, from which big brother Jack, sitting on a saddle at the back, pulled the sheaves of oats or wheat. But there were five men—men and boys, for his next older brother of 13 was one—busy binding after the reaper around the 25 acre field. These seven men got thirsty. The well was not more than a quarter mile away from the nearest corner of the field. But it was not profitable to let a 10 year old boy have a good time and play all day while these seven men in the hot July sun, as it is in Southern Ontario, needed to stick to the work and also needed to drink. Bob had a jug to carry and all went well. Sometimes a younger brother of seven went along with a pail of buttermilk.

Were these boys working? Oh, yes. Were they producing anything? No, not directly. They were assisting those who were producing. They were a profitable wheel in the economical operation of production's machinery. But it was a boy's job. Of course, if Father had not had such a family of boys, he might have had one of the girls carry the water, or enough water might have been taken out in the morning and at noon and set in the shade of three or four sheaves. While that would keep wet, it would become warm and not be nearly so palatable.

and development of reliability. All these qualities are indeed found, but as yet only partially developed, in the water-carrier boy—(I beg the boy's pardon, for on the question of reliability the farm boy equals or excels the modern business man.)

Further, these business men put their own money in the game, purchasing the wares and machinery for their operations. The farm boy handles the wares of another—albeit his father. Had he bought the water as he used it and secured the right of distributing and sold to the producers, now also consumers, he would have been a "business" boy. He would have done no other work than what he actually did, but the cost to the consumers—the real producers—including the father, the original owner, would have been much higher.

Costs of Distribution

Today there is the need of the collector, the carrier, the distributor. They are economical necessities just as truly as the boy on the farm. But the present system is too expensive. There is too great a cost in distribution, possibly for two principal reasons. First, the ownership passes out of the hands of the real owners—save as in the case of our Pools and even there ownership might be retained to a greater extent with expected decrease of cost to consumer; and secondly, there is such a multiplicity of distributors and distributors' agents overlapping, doubling, trebling and quadrupling the expenses that when they scoop out of the flow of wealth their profits, the consumer pays a very high price.

Just as "Father" retained ownership of the water and jug and control of "boy", whether of his own family or a hired boy with economy in the whole field of production, so in the modern machinery of co-operation, with retained ownership and employ of capable and reliable employees there can be secured a more satisfactory return to the producer and a lowered demand on the resources of the consumer.

But some one will say, "Where will you get those 'capable and reliable' employees?" Yes! and who is the first person to raise such a question? Why, the "big" business man. He doesn't know where to look for such. He does not know such a one—including himself—that would prove a "capable and reliable" employee! A great confession certainly! But if they cannot be found at hand, there is the farmer's source of supply—grow them!

WHEN WAR BROKE OUT

"Another class with whom I deeply sympathized (when war broke out in 1914) was made up of the people whose temperaments or means of livelihood had been so dull that they welcomed the excitement of war as a stimulus to their benumbed or atrophied sensations. Horror is always attractive to the insensitive man or woman, as is proved by the crowds that gather to see a horse killed in the street or to 'assist' at an execution. Scenes and even thoughts of bloodshed provide a thrill which, if not distinctly pleasurable, at least enlivens, and here was bloodshed upon a vast and imposing scale, not far away in China, but at the very doors of our country, involving the deaths, not of abstract foreigners, but of men like ourselves, often actually familiar by sight or reputation or friendship."—H. W. Nevins, in "Last Chances Last Chances."

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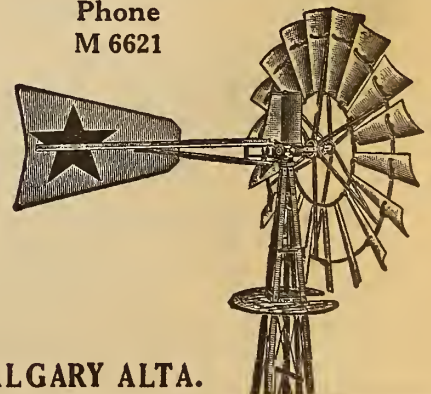
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INCORPORATED 1855

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Winnipeg

932

SCHOOLS IN THE OLD LANDS

(Continued from page 9)

tion to their lessons and get through the same amount of work in less time. It is out of this system that the great leaders in Denmark and a great many of the university professors have come. They only teach a few elementary subjects in these schools but they are very thoroughly taught.

But you say, what about secondary education? In the towns some have the ordinary type of high school and from the rural districts some of those children who are 14 go to the city schools; but a great majority of the young Danes from the farms go to work on the farms when they come to the age of 14 and later go on to the agricultural folk schools.

The Folk Schools

I think there is a great deal of misunderstanding about the folk schools. They are not schools for children at all. They are not free and most are owned by private individuals, many passed on from father to son. I was able to visit some of these.

At one I visited they were very busy going through spring cleaning and all the women know what that means. The beautiful old buildings were built around a court yard and in the centre was a wonderful old tree, I should think centuries old, and out here in the sun the women were very busy with the mattresses and the pillows, getting everything ready for the students' coming back. We interrupted them long enough to get some idea of what their folk schools were like. We visited one agricultural high school and I was very much interested when I got back home to find that the manager of the Central Alberta Creameries got his dairy course at that particular agricultural high school.

Then we were able to go to one of the other folk schools which was being run by the son of the original founder. This also was a very beautiful building in very beautiful grounds, wonderful old trees, flower beds, and everything to make life beautiful. He took us all over the class rooms and then we sat down and had a good talk.

Not the End, but a Beginning

One of the first things he told me was: "This is not a school in the ordinary sense of the word. We do not look upon education here as the end, but as a beginning. We do not try to teach so much as we try to give inspiration. We try to open new windows through which the students may look out into the world." Then he went on to say that one of the chief aims of the school was the awakening in students of a desire for knowledge, a desire for work. What would you think of a school where they make no special demands in training for their teachers? I asked him if there was no special training for the folk school teachers, and he said some teachers may have a university degree, some may have been through the 19 colleges for training teachers, some may only have had an elementary education, "but what we look for in choosing our teachers is personal character, the qualities of leadership." He said, "It is leadership and broad human ideas which have eternal values and the teachers having these are the teachers we choose." He said the strength of these schools has been built up on sacrifice and a long struggle against prejudice. They endeavor to waken up souls to see the possibilities and opportunities for noble living and citizenship as farmers in the co-operative common-



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wealth, and then he said "to give the proper values to life and death and destiny in the individual and in the nation, is what we deal with in these schools."

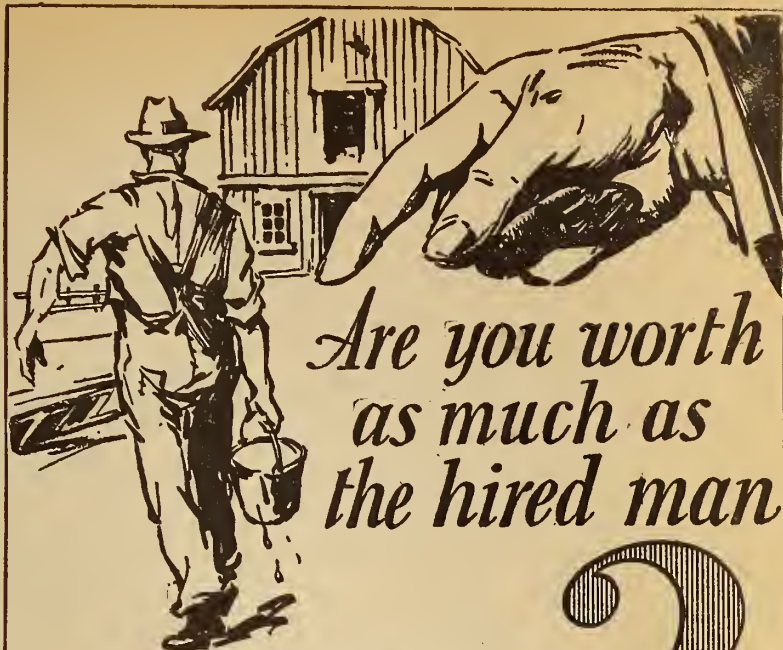
About one quarter of the young Danes go to these folk schools and of that quarter three quarters of the leaders in agricultural work, co-operative work and the national life come. That is a pretty good advertisement for folk high schools. They find the influence of these folk high schools never wanes, because they tell you if you go into a rural home, you can tell at once whether the members in that home, or the members in that community, have been to folk high school because, if so, invariably they become the soul, the center of thought, intelligence and progressive work in that community.

I think the question for us is whether we have any educational institution in our Province which is producing these high qualities of character. If we have not, what can we do to bring some of these high qualities to enrich our Provincial life? I have been thinking about this a good deal and I have been wondering if possibly the U.F.A. might provide, or might set aside, and co-ordinate with the other societies to raise a fund whereby each year one or two or as many as could be provided for, of the brightest young people with receptive minds might be sent to these older countries. A receptive mind is important, because very intelligent people can go to other countries and bring you back absolutely nothing at all, so we must send young people of receptive minds and bright intelligence. If we only sent two or three to spend two or three years in Denmark to soak in that atmosphere of co-operation, I think we should be doing a wonderful work for the Province of Alberta. Perhaps some of you will think about that.

Character That Counts

I think perhaps the chief message I brought back from that great little country is that it is character that counts. We read of Denmark: "Its secret is open, it is character that counts." And this group of great hearted patriots have recognized that truth. I asked the principal if he thought their folk schools were doing the same fine work as they did originally; if they gave to the students the same high qualities as the old original founders were able to do. He answered me: "An earnest question deserves an earnest answer. I may say these schools go in waves. There are times when they have been made to become too practical and have so lost their real purpose. Such a time came during the war years. It must always be so, but we see today it is a mistake and the wave today is now the other way, and we are endeavoring to keep the original ideas before us."

I do not think, ladies and gentlemen, that there is the slightest doubt that character and spiritual ideals are the well spring of the Danish people in all their educational, agricultural and co-operative work. Some of you, most of you in fact, think that co-operation is a pretty fine thing to improve your economical conditions, and that is all there is to co-operation. I have tried sometimes, very feebly I know, to point out here and there that co-operation is a fundamental economic movement, but it is also a thing of the spirit demanding the great spiritual qualities of loyalty, integrity and honor, and unselfishness. Without these qualities, co-operation in the end will fail. Some of you have laughed at me when I have argued this



*Are you worth
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the hired man*



What would it cost to replace your farm buildings if they burned?

Or your stock if they died?

Or your crop if it were "hailed out"?

or

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You can take out a life assurance policy to provide \$50.00, \$75.00, \$100.00 a month or more in case of your death.

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point and say all the farmers care about is an economic condition and the other is all bunk, so I was very interested when in Denmark to talk to many of their leaders in co-operative work and from everyone to whom I spoke I got the same message: if inspirational teaching fails, co-operative success will decline. Co-operation must have the ideal side continually held up; If the practical side alone is stressed it cannot last. True co-operation always fails if controlled by purely commercial methods.

TRANSPORTATION OF FEED OATS

A survey of the feed situation in the Province has been made recently by officials of the Department of Agriculture, according to press reports. The survey showed that even in districts where the grain crop is lightest, there will be nearly enough hay to meet the local demand. It will be necessary, however, to ship oats into the central and eastern parts of the Province; and arrangements are being made for free transportation service by the Provincial Government and the railways. It is expected, states the despatch, that announcement will shortly be made as to the details of the scheme

and the boundaries of the area in which it is to apply.

ALBERTA LABOR ANNUAL

Once again Labor Day brings the Labor Annual—the special number of the *Alberta Labor News*—and once again the editor, E. E. Roper, has assembled a noteworthy collection of articles dealing with the progress and prospects of organized Labor, and with many matters of a more general character.

Very appropriately, the place of honor is given to a short message from Ramsay MacDonald, the Labor Premier of Britain; and the editor calls attention to the very striking change in the make-up and spirit of the British House of Commons since Keir Hardie "trail blazer of a new order" first entered its precincts just thirty years ago.

Several of the writers are well known to readers of *The U.F.A.*: Mrs. A. H. Warr, president of the U.F.W.A., contributes a thoughtful article on constructive citizenship; Wm. Irvine, M.P., deals in a penetrating way with the question, "Will the Labor Party Abolish Poverty in Great Britain?" There are also important contributions from H. B. Adshead, M.P., J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., F. J. White, M.L.A. (on the power ques-

tion), W. E. Turner, of Calgary, (on mutual insurance), and C. L. Gibbs, M.L.A., of Edmonton.

Other contributors, Labor leaders in Canada, United States, and Great Britain, are known to most Albertans only by name. Of general interest is a discussion of the high school problem by the superintendent of Edmonton schools, and an article by the secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada, George Keen.

—A.M.T.

H. E. Spencer's Meetings

Meetings in Battle River Constituency will be addressed by H. E. Spencer, M.P., as follows:

Sept. 26th, Silver Lake; Sept. 27th, Rosenheim; Sept. 28th, Cadogan; Sept. 30th, Amisk.

Oct. 1st, Kessler Hall; Oct. 2nd, Strong; Oct. 3rd, Rosyth.

Oct. 9th, Killarney; Oct. 10th, Lealholme; Oct. 11th, Roros; Oct. 12th, Prospect Valley; Oct. 14th, Sligo; Oct. 15th, Greenshields; Oct. 16th, Gilt Edge; Oct. 17th, Battle View; Oct. 18th, Irma.

Further meetings will be announced later.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

that a council shall be appointed for each Province to act in an advisory capacity through the Provincial authority.

The question of freedom in discussion seems to be raised only under two headings in the portion of the report published in Alberta newspapers. It is advised that "the broadcasting of political matters should be carefully restricted under arrangements mutually agreed upon by all political parties concerned." This plan may meet the situation fairly. Whether it will permit of that measure of freedom which is vital in the discussion of all issues—and especially of issues considered controversial—may depend upon the interpretation of the proposal in legislation and in regulations drafted by whatever broadcasting authority may be set up. "Restriction" as to radio time may be desirable. "Restriction" of the character of opinion expressed would be in a different category.

The Commission also proposes that "where religious broadcasting is allowed there should be regulations prohibiting statements of a controversial nature or one religion making an attack upon the leaders or doctrine of another." This proposal raises a decidedly controversial issue. It seems to us to be distinctly dangerous. It would surely be far better to deny the use of the radio for any discussion of religious ideas than to stipulate that such discussion may be allowed but must not be controversial.

No doubt much broadcasting of a religious character which has taken place in the past and may take place today is unedifying, and we should object as strongly as anybody to an undue share of radio time being allotted to controversial topics, religious or otherwise. But distaste for some features of the programs with which the listening public has been supplied (a distaste in which we share) provides no justification for the banning of the controversial. When men think and feel deeply upon the issues of life and death and man's relation to the universe they must inevitably express themselves at times in controversial terms. Only when issues are regarded as unimportant do the sharp edges of controversy become completely worn away. Might not the proposed regulation place a premium upon shallowness and insincerity, and leave this field of broadcasting open mainly to mediocrity? Many men of eminence would undoubtedly decline to speak under such conditions. A Bernard Shaw would submit to no such restrictions as are suggested and many of the most significant statements of a Dean Inge or a Cardinal O'Connell or a Sir Arthur Keith or an Einstein would be under the ban. T. H. Huxley and Matthew Arnold, Herbert Spencer and Newman and Colenso, if they had lived in our day, Savonarola, and Leo the Great, Paul, and the Founder of the religion which has made its deepest impression upon the Western world, and many a prophet of the "old dispensation" would have been unable to comply with the proposed regulation. The Teacher Who is reported to have said: "Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! For ye devour widows'

houses, and for a pretence make long prayer: therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation," was Himself a controversialist.

We are concerned in the question raised in the Royal Commission's report solely insofar as the principle of freedom of expression may be threatened. The general dislike of barren controversy is healthy. But it does appear beyond dispute that if such broadcasting as the Commission proposes be permitted at all, there should be freedom for expression at the microphone of differences of opinion and sceptical views upon any subject of major interest. There should be no rule which in practice would mean discrimination. It cannot be too strongly stated that it would be fairer to eliminate some forms of broadcasting entirely than to impose restrictions which would automatically debar from the air many leaders of thought, including critics of any or all prevailing dogmas, who would find it impossible conscientiously to comply with the regulations.

We offer this one criticism of a report which appears to us to be in general of the highest value. The subject of indirect advertising is another which no doubt will be given the most careful and cautious consideration. The Commission has performed its work thoroughly and well. Its considered judgment will carry weight with Parliament, and we believe Canadians in years to come will not regret a decision to adopt the recommendations, as to public ownership, of a body which has in this matter proved progressive, enlightened and farsighted.

* * *

"Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience above all other liberties. . . . And though all the winds of doctrine were let loose to play upon the earth, so truth be in the field, we do injuriously by licensing and prohibiting to misdoubt her strength."

These words were written in 1644 by John Milton, in a plea for the freedom of printing. Making due allowance for the fact that radio time is limited, whereas the possible volume of printed matter is not, they are today strictly pertinent to the subject of broadcasting. The banning of controversial broadcasting would be a violation of the principle laid down by one of the fathers of British freedom.

* * *

EDMONTON'S POWER PROBLEM

Acting upon expert advice, obtained in co-operation with the Alberta Government, the Edmonton city council have entered into an agreement to meet their immediate power needs which seems to provide the surest protection of the rights of the city possible under present circumstances. It is possible that the return of a Labor majority on the council may be remembered in years to come as an historic event in the development of Alberta's power policy. The council majority is pledged to public ownership, and if the development of a sound policy of public ownership of Alberta's power resources should not be the outcome of their recent decision, we do not think the blame will lie with Labor in Edmonton

MISCELLANEOUS

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CEDAR FENCE POSTS FOR SALE.—CORKLIN & Marchink, Wardner, B.C.

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—QUALITY, SIZE. WE ship "Allow Inspection." Fernie Timber Co., Box 607, Fernie, B.C.

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Oct 18	Montreal	Duchess of Richmond	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Oct 24	Montreal	Montclare	Cherbourg	Southampton	Antwerp
Oct 25	Montreal	Duchess of York	Liverpool		
Oct 26	Montreal	Minnedosa	Belfast	Liverpool	Glasgow
Oct 31	Quebec	Empress of Scotland	Cherbourg	Southampton	
Nov 1	Montreal	Duchess of Atholl	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Nov 7	Montreal	Montrose	Cherbourg	Southampton	Antwerp
Nov 8	Montreal	Melita	Belfast	Liverpool	Glasgow
Nov 14	Montreal	Montcalm	Cherbourg	Southampton	Hamburg
Nov 15	Montreal	Duchess of Richmond	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Nov 22	Montreal	Duchess of York	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Nov 23	Montreal	Montclare	Cherbourg	Southampton	Antwerp
Nov 23	Quebec	Empress of Australia	New York		
Nov 26	Montreal	Minnedosa	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Dec 6	Saint John	Duchess of Atholl	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Dec 12	Saint John	Montcalm	Cherbourg	Southampton	Antwerp
Dec 14	Saint John	Duchess of Richmond	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool
Dec 18	Saint John	Duchess of York	Glasgow	Belfast	Liverpool

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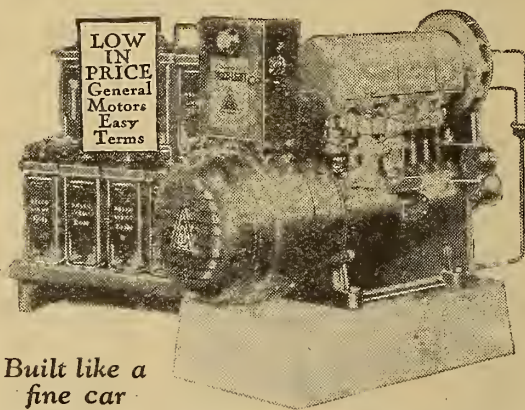
WHAT if your farm or country place does require surplus electric power . . . surplus electric light? No matter. For now there's a new Delco-Light for the bigger jobs. It gives you safe electric light for every purpose . . . ample power for the milking machine; the Frigidaire; the milk cooler; for sawing wood and for running all kinds of farm machinery.

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